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**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

29 APR 1986

AFGHANISTAN REPORT: JANUARY 1986

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ALI T. SHEIKH



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ACRONYMS

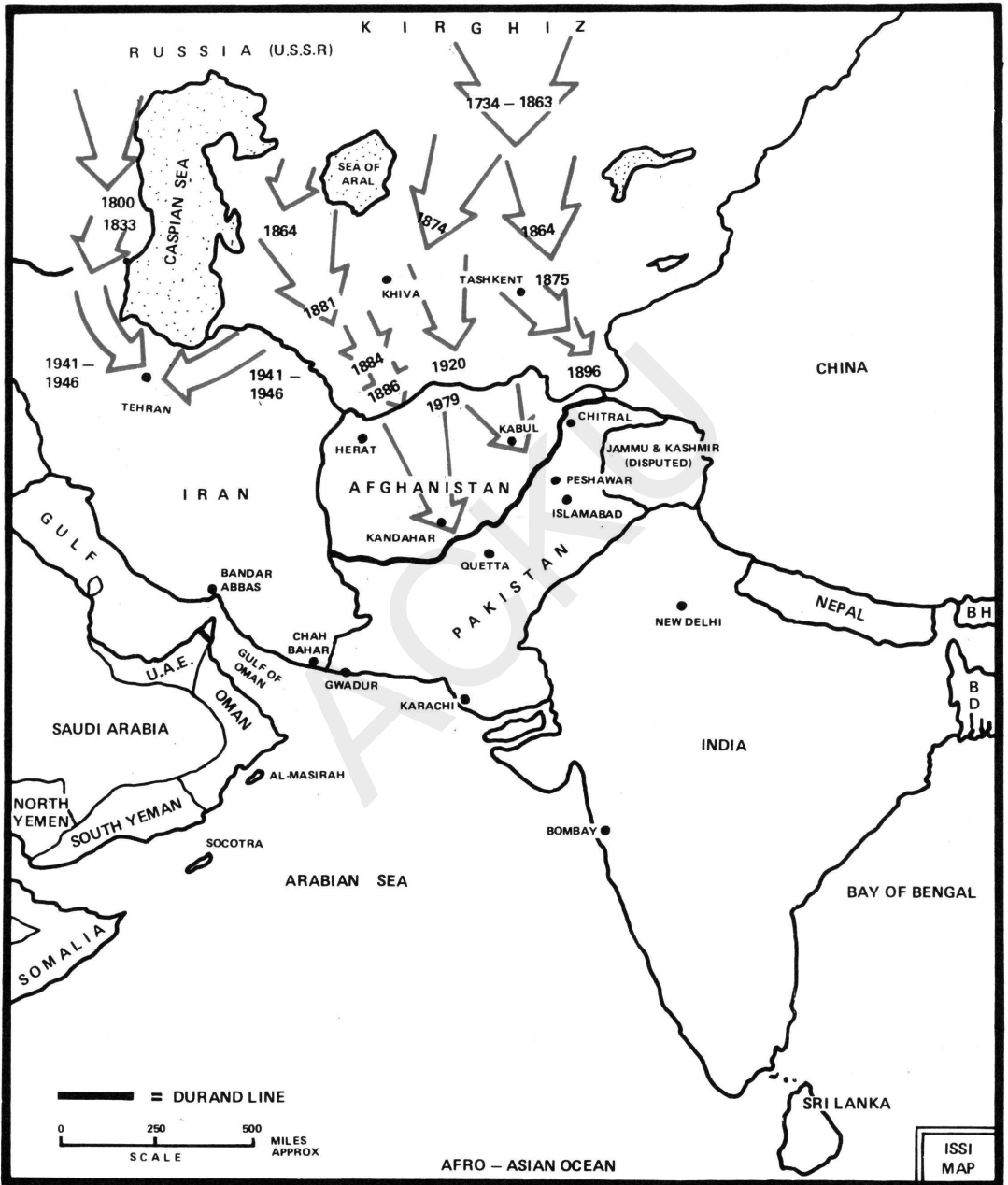
AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper (Karmal's).
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service (Karmal's).
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Karmal's).
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front (Karmal's).
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Karmal's).
RC	=	Revolutionary Council (Karmal's).
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDOA	=	Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization (Karmal's).
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency. (US\$ 1 =130 Afghanis un-official; 50.6 official)

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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6)

Mujahideen sources reported 273 military engagements in 28 provinces and Radio Kabul reported 36 Soviet-Karmal security operations against Mujahideen in 6 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan during January 1986. Fighting was also reported in Farah province by Iran-based sources (VOIR) and Radio Kabul. The very high combat frequency as well as estimate of losses (see Appendices 1 to 6), based on Mujahideen sources, suggest progressive increase in the conflict in Afghanistan. Exclusively Soviet casualties (575) exceeded those of both Karmal troops (271) and the Mujahideen (306). Mujahideen also destroyed/damaged 25 aircraft (10 struck on-the-ground at Bagram) and 15 helicopters.

Urban conflict was reported in Kabul, Qandahar, Herat, Jalalabad, Kunduz, Baghlan and another 6 provincial capitals. The intensity of fighting remained unaffected by winter season in the colder regions. Meanwhile, relatively warmer areas such as Ningarhar, Laghman, Herat, Qandahar, lower Kunar and parts of Hazarajat (Central Afghanistan) witnessed marked escalation as a result of mostly Soviet-Karmal offensive strategy. The Mujahideen, on their part, attacked several major military/air bases (Bagram, Kabul, Qandahar and Jalalabad) and many more smaller garrisons throughout the country (see details in Sections 2 and 3).

Intense fighting was reported in and around Qandahar city and elsewhere in the province. Mujahideen rocketted Qandahar cantonment/air base, while Soviet bombing repeatedly struck civilian population of the city. 20 Soviet troops staged mutiny for refusing to fight in Qandahar, fearing defections by their Karmal army comrades, and suffered execution. More significantly, Radio Moscow broadcast (January 14) citing *Pravda* carried an interview by commander of Karmal army's Southern Zone Maj Gen Hakim admitting that Qandahar province was "out of government control".

Large-scale Soviet-Karmal offensives this winter were aimed at destruct-of Mujahideen bases, chocking of their supply routes and establishing chain of military posts along the border with Pakistan. Soviet-Karmal incitement of Pakistani Tribals and involvement in Kuki-

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

khel affair in the Khyber Agency coincided with their offensive in Ningarhar. But the desired objective could not be accomplished since Soviet-Karmal forces suffered very high losses at Nazian and on other fronts and their Tribal policy also backfired. The rebellious Kukikhel—led Tribesmen turned out to be incapable of engaging Mujahideen effectively and tended to become a security liability, themselves seeking protection against Mujahideen from the helpless authorities in Jalalabad together with large quantity of Soviet-supplied arms and Wali Khan Kukikhel's subsequent somersault, patching up with the Pakistani authorities, must have further shocked Kremlin.

In Kunar province across Dir and Chitral (Pakistan), Mujahideen rocketted the bordering Soviet-Karmal garrisons located at the provincial capital Chagha Sarai (Asadabad), Asmar cantonment and Barikot. Mujahideen also rocketted villages Pashad and Babro Tangi, where Soviet-Karmal forces had built their strongholds.

Sizeable conflict was also reported along the entire northern region bordering Soviet Republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Mujahideen undertook several ambush operations on the Herat-Mizar-i-Sharif-Baghlan highways and Kunduz-Faizabad road. Mujahideen also struck targets in the northern provincial capitals new Baghlan city, Kunduz city, Maimana and Qala Nau. Meanwhile Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Mujahideen bases in Takhar, Samangan and Faryab.

Soviet-Karmal forces launched full-scale attacks on Mujahideen bases near Herat city and along the Iranian border since early January. Herat suburbs and localities east of the city were subjected to heavy bombing. Mujahideen repulsed these offensives near the Iranian border after inflicting heavy losses, struck several military posts inside Herat city and attacked Soviet-Karmal concentrations in eastern flanks of the province along the road leading to Hazarajat via Ghor. Notably, Kabul-Moscow media also reported fighting (security operations) in Gulran district near Soviet-Iran-Afghan trijunction and at Zindajan and Kohsan in Herat-Islam Qala (Iranian border) sector. Besides, Radio Tehran reported major Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive in Sharafat Koh area of adjoining Farah province in order to break Mujahideen siege. Kabul also reported its own operation in Farah.

The few engagements in Central Afghanistan comprised Mujahideen attack near Bamiyan airport and fairly big clashes in Herat-Ghor and Qandahar-Uruzgan sectors, frustrating Soviet-Karmal inroads in Mujahideen-controlled areas. Soviet bombing in southern Uruzgan killed upto 200 civilians. Soviet massacres and other large scale killings elsewhere in Afghanistan are duly documented in Sections 2 and 3.

Capital Kabul came under Mujahideen rocket attack around December 27 (6th anniversary of Soviet invasion) and witnessed several urban guerilla operations, mostly directed against Soviet troops. Radio Kabul extensively reported operations against Mujahideen in Kabul province including Qarabagh and Istalif (see Section 3). Heavy fighting also continued in Shomali regions, northwest of Kabul including Panjsher and Salang area. To the east of Kabul, Mujahideen halted a major Soviet ground offensive in Qarghaee district of Laghman. Clashes including ambush activity continued in Wardak to the west and in Logar to the south of Kabul.

High defections within Karmal army ranks and the militia (see Section 2) were further compounded by crisis of reliability at the level of higher command. Four Afghan generals were reportedly arrested in Kabul by their Soviet advisors for poor battle performance and leaking out Soviet troop movements in advance to the Mujahideen in Panjsher. Another Karmal army general was held on similar charges in Ningarhar. Following these arrests, the Soviet army in Afghanistan had reportedly decided not to divulge their troop movements to any Afghan officer until 4 hours before the actual move.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Attack on major military bases

Mujahideen rocket fire on capital Kabul struck the airport, army headquarters and Macroriyan area on December 27. Attack on Jalalabad air base destroyed 2 helicopters and extensively damaged other installations on December 28. Attack on Bagram base set ablaze 10 aircraft on December 29. Soviet military base at Samar Khel was struck on January 16. Mujahideen also rocketted Qandahar airport and the cantonment.

Gushtay offensive

100 Soviet-Karmal and 30 Mujahideen were killed, 3 aircraft damaged and 12 tanks destroyed during fierce clashes in Gushtay area of Ningarhar on January 19-20.

Nazian offensive

Soviet-Karmal ground force from Jalalabad comprising 150 tanks/APCs/MVs launched a heavy attack on Mujahideen base in Nazian region of Ningarhar beginning January 20.

Gulran offensive

Mujahideen groups jointly repulsed a major Soviet-Karmal attack on their bases in Duaad and Khakari areas in Gulran district near Soviet-Iranian border, after fierce fighting from January 9 to 15. 180 Soviet troops got killed/wounded, 170 Karmal troops defected to Mujahideen and 45 tanks/APCs/HMVs were destroyed. 7 Mujahideen were also killed and 12 wounded during the offensive.

Defections

Altogether 1202 Karmal army defections were reported during January. 400 Karmal militiamen and 250 regular troops defected at Paydara Front in Ghazni on January 10, availing Mujahideen general amnesty declared on December 9, 1985. Another 170 Karmal troops defected in Herat. Sizeable defections also followed in Nimruz and Ningarhar.

Massacres and other large scale atrocities

Soviet-led forces massacred 200 Afghan civilians during their search-and-destroy campaign in Hilmand in December. Presumably to cover up this massacre, Radio Moscow broadcast (Jan 15) citing *Izvestia* correspondent in Kabul claimed that a big group of Mujahideen dressed in Afghan army uniform slaughtered over 100 pro-government activists at village Yakhchal near Grishk and also video-filmed the killing. 55 children studying in Mujahideen-run school and their two teachers were massacred by the Russians at Khugiani, 12 km east of Jalalabad, late January. 100 civilians comprising mostly women and children were killed during bombing in Kot area of Roodat district in Ningarhar on December 24. Upto 200 civilians were killed during Soviet ground offensive in Islampura and Dehrawant areas of Uruzgan. Another 95 civilians were killed by retaliatory bombing in Qarghaee district of Laghman early January. Soviet troops kidnapped 150 Afghan girls in Kabul city during December.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (also bordering Iran)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal ground attack on their base in Doad area on January 9. 73 Karmal troops defected with sizeable ammunition during the attack.

VOIR: Soviet bombing struck civilians and fighting was continuing

in Chakhansur area (January 23)*.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen captured 4 Soviet troops during attack on a military post near Zaranj airport last week; Mujahideen attacked Chakhansur Khad/Administrator's office (January 25).

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: Many Soviet troops and 15 Mujahideen got killed and 11 tanks were destroyed during operations undertaken in Khadi area near Hazarajat canal by Soviet-Karmal forces advancing from Pusht-e-Darwishan on December 20-21. Soviet-Karmal forces massacred 200 civilians during search campaigns in Garam Sale, Jankeen, Hazar Juft and Desho areas—according to report received on December 29. Soviets were reportedly contemplating to settle large number of fleeing Pakistani Tribals (from Khyber Agency) in Hilmand. Another report claimed that nearly 2000 Pakistani Tribals had been trained and armed and hundreds of them were being made to fight against Mujahideen alongwith Soviet-Karmal forces in Hilmand.

Radio Moscow: *Izvestia* correspondent in Kabul, Gamon Ustinov reported that a big group of "bandits" (Mujahideen) dressed in Afghan army uniform and accompanied by T.V. cameramen set ablaze village Yakhchal near Grishk town, slaughtered more than 100 pro-government activists, and had it video-filmed by CIA agent Michael Berri (January 1).

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: Operations undertaken in Qandahar city: Mujahideen struck several security posts in the city on December 19; Mujahideen shelled the Customs House and destroyed nearby outpost on December 24; Soviet retaliatory bombing and artillery fire struck civilian population in Kabul Gate area on December 24-26; Mujahideen rocketted the military headquarters and killed/wounded 100 Soviet troops on December 26; Soviet retaliatory bombing around the city killed 15 Mujahideen on December 27; Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal positions in the city and surrounding posts, local military garrison, T.V. station and Khad building, killed 35 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed 6 APCs/MVs and 1 ammunition depot on December 27; Mujahideen ambushed 2 Soviet tanks in Shikarpur Bazar area on January 1; Mujahideen struck the military headquarters and Qandahar radio station on December 29; Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal training centre and set ablaze their godown on January 7; Mujahideen

*The dates given in parenthesis are of the respective broadcasts.

struck the Governor House; Technical College and Qandahar Hotel and killed 28 Soviet-Karmal troops in a series of operations on January 10; Mujahideen also attacked Bismallah Maktab security post in Eidgah Bazar and inflicted 30 casualties. Mujahideen captured 1 Karmal troop in an operation at Mehwand district headquarters on December 1. Mujahideen destroyed the Khad office at Mehwand and killed 21 Soviet-Karmal troops during the attack on January 5. Soviet retaliatory shelling in Mehwand district killed 3 and wounded 11 Mujahideen on January 5. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy and destroyed 2 APCs in Nehr Siraj area of Mehwand district. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter patrolling over their base in Arghandab district, killing 4 Soviets crew members on board. Soviet attack on Mujahideen positions in Arghandab district on January 1 led to continued fighting for 8 days involving heavy losses on both sides. Mujahideen attacked Zauki outpost, midway on Qandahar-Spinbuldak highway, and inflicted heavy losses. 8 Mujahideen were killed in a mine explosion destroying their jeep in Kochi area of Spinbuldak. Soviet-Karmal attack on Mujahideen positions near Maroof town led to casualties on both sides and destruction of 2 tanks on December 22. Mujahideen struck Maroof district headquarters and inflicted 10 casualties. Soviet-Karmal forces intercepted and looted a caravan of Turkeman and Uzbek refugees at Haji Habib Qala on December 24. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal position in Shegial Tabana Front including militia headquarters in the vicinity with long range rockets, captured 1 militia officer and seized 15 Klashnikov rifles and 8 boxes of mortar shells on December 27. Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet helicopter in Khak Raz area on January 3. Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Mujahideen bases near Chahar Bagh on December 28 and in Shurabak area on December 31. Mujahideen ambushed 4 oil tankers in Punjab area.

VOIR: Mujahideen shot down 4 aircraft and 1 helicopter, destroyed 20 tanks and a number of trucks and killed 100 Soviet-Karmal troops (January 17). Qandahar city was subjected to Soviet-Karmal bombing and artillery fire and continuing Mujahideen attacks (January 22). Mujahideen attacked a military post and destroyed 4 oil tankers in Qandahar city (January 24). Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy, destroyed 5 tanks and killed 30 Soviet-Karmal troops in Punjab Bridge area of Qandahar city (January 25).

VOA: Mujahideen carried out 3 separate attacks on Qandahar city/cantonment in broad-daylight using 107mm rockets and 82mm guns, Khad headquarters came under heavy shelling and 5 tanks were destroyed, an arsenal was blown up and 20 Soviet-Karmal troops got killed by the rocket fire on December 27; Mujahideen rocket attack

damaged the Qandahar T.V. centre and its telecasting had to be suspended; Soviets carried out retaliatory helicopter strafing in Qandahar outskirts; Mujahideen attacked 7 militia posts along the Qandahar-Spinbuldak highway, destroyed 3 posts, killed 40 Karmal men and took 2 prisoners on January 4 (January 7). 2 Karmalites including an army Captain defected/joined Mujahideen near Spinbuldak (January 10). Citing WDS, bombardment on civilian areas of Qandahar city was continuing for the last several weeks in retaliation to Mujahideen rocket attacks last December (January 14). Also citing WDS, 20 Soviet soldiers had been executed in Qandahar city for staging mutiny; unconfirmed reports disclosed that Soviet soldiers refused to fight against Mujahideen near Qandahar on the apprehension that Afghan soldiers fighting alongwith them would defect (January 14). Soviets carried out night air raids on Qandahar city in retaliation to Mujahideen attack on Qandahar airport on early morning, January 13 (January 15).

Radio Moscow: Citing *Pravda* correspondent "mercenaries" had destroyed 82 schools and killed a number of teachers in Qandahar province; security units of Afghanistan and local people were fighting against "anti-revolutionaries"; Commander of Southern Zone Major Gen. Mohammad Hakim said that presence of Soviet troops is a guarantee to the sovereignty of Afghanistan (January 12). Citing Radaylin Byker in *Pravda*, the province of Qandahar which he had visited was the "most misery stricken" province in Afghanistan, "counter-revolutionaries were still there in big numbers yet their big hideouts had been destroyed"; "Major General Hakim says only one province situated in an inaccessible mountainous area bordering with Pakistan is out of government control while the situation in all other provinces is well under control" (January 14).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet military jeep near Qalat city. Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet helicopter (killing the crew) patrolling Qalat-Qandahar highway in Sana district, followed by heavy retaliatory bombing.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy and inflicted heavy loss in Shadi district (January 21). Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter on bombing mission (January 23).

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal force and inflicted heavy losses in Numan area on December 15. In another major operation, Mujahideen captured Khwaja Amiri district headquarters in

December. 400 militiamen and 250 Karmal troops defected/surrendered at Paydara on January 10 availing general amnesty by Mujahideen. The incident led to Soviet hunt for the defecting men and retaliatory bombing. Mujahideen struck Qarabagh military headquarters and killed 3 Soviet troops on January 2, followed by Soviet-Karmal retaliatory attack on Mujahideen on January 3. Mujahideen mined 1 tank and 1 military jeep on Kabul-Qandahar highway near Qarabagh town. Mujahideen attacked Bandre Sadr army camp, destroyed 1 barrack and killed 7 Karmal troops on January 4. Mujahideen ambushed 6 tanks causing several casualties and captured 20 Soviet-Karmal troops in Jaghori district. Another clash in Jaghori area led to losses on both sides. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter during Soviet-Karmal strike on their stronghold in Jaghori district. Mujahideen attacked a security post in Qhanjar area on December 21. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive in Pashtay area after inflicting heavy losses on December 12 (ground column advanced from Nawa district via Waza Kheva district).

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed Governor's car, wounded the Governor and killed several guards (January 4). Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoy, the third reinforcement for Jaghori area to be defeated (January 13). Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack in Jaghori district; Soviet-Karmal forces were attempting to establish 9 posts in the area; Mujahideen from other areas had also moved in to reinforce their local strength (January 14); Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack on their bases in Qarabagh area (January 27).

BBC: Citing WDS, 400 militiamen recruited in Central Afghanistan sent to Ghazni and given guns and 6 months advance pay, defected to Mujahideen last month; defectors besieged Afghan army men stationed with them; another 250 regular Afghan soldiers also went over to the Mujahideen along with their weapons (January 14).

VOA: WDS confirmed that 400 Hazara militiamen in Jaghori, given money and arms to defend an Afghan brigade, defected to Mujahideen; they helped Mujahideen in besieging the brigade, out of which 300 Afghan soldiers also joined Mujahideen (January 14).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen seized large quantity of Soviet-Karmal munition during an operation near Khairkot cantonment.

Radio Kuwait: Citing WDS, Soviet air raids killed 50 civilians in Paktika (January 21).

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal military installation at Khost on December 23-25. Mujahideen struck 3 posts, destroyed several heavy weapons and killed 12 Soviet-Karmal troops in Patan district on December 27. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground attack on their positions after inflicting heavy losses in Alang area on December 29. Mujahideen shot down 1 aircraft in Hassan Khel district (Zazi sector) on January 8. Mujahideen destroyed 4 tanks and killed a number of Soviet-Karmal troops during rocket attack on Gardez on January 15. Soviet bombing killed/wounded 14 civilians in Ahmad Khel area on January 24. Mujahideen killed 17 Soviet troops, took 26 Karmal soldiers as prisoners, destroyed/seized 43 pieces of weapons and lost 4 men during clashes in Mangal area on January 24. Mujahideen destroyed 1 post and damaged the wireless communication centre during attack on Zazi cantonment, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing on Mujahideen positions. Chamkani has been subjected to increasing Soviet bombing. A convoy of 250 military vehicles reportedly reached Chamkani on January 24, in order to reinforce Soviet-Karmal positions at Chamkani and Ahmad Khel, after losing 6 vehicles and 8 men and suffering 10 defections.

BBC: Citing Pakistani officials in private capacity, Pakistani anti-aircraft fire hit one of the 4 Afghan aircraft intruding 300 yards inside Pakistan airspace (Parachinar sector: opposite Zazi) at 9.45 p.m. on January 14 and which crashed inside Afghanistan; Mujahideen maintained that in spite of search, wreckage of the plane had not been found (January 16).

VOA: Official and WDS in Pakistan said Pakistani anti-aircraft guns shot down an Afghan jet aircraft; some sources in Peshawar said that Pakistani AAGs shot down the aircraft when 3 MiG 21s intruded into Pakistani airspace near Kalachi and it crashed in Afghan airspace and the pilot was killed; this is believed to be the first Afghan aircraft shot down by Pakistani fire (January 15). Pak army spokesman said the army did not down the aircraft; however, reports had been confirmed by government sources in Peshawar; first report about the incident was front-paged by daily *Haider* of Rawalpindi; government sources in Peshawar said the aircraft crossed the border at Akhai-Kandan and Pakistan militia fired missiles; remaining 3 aircraft went back after bombing Pak territory; Mujahideen said the people of Parachinar tried to search the wreckage on both sides of the border but could find it, nor could they find the dead body of the pilot (January 15). 30 Karmal troops defected last month; some of the defectors arriving Peshawar told that 3 Karmal officers were killed last week when their supply

convoy of 250 vehicles from Gardez to reinforce garrisons near Pak border was ambushed, destroying 6 tanks and 2 supply trucks, and fighting lasted for several days (January 30).

Radio Moscow: See 'Khost Revisited' under Section 2 above, citing broadcast of January 20.

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 6 tanks/APCs, killed a number of Soviet-Karmal men including 2 Soviet officers, captured 1 Russian soldier and suffered 2 casualties during Soviet-Karmal attack on their base in Kot area of Roodat district on December 23. Soviet retaliatory bombing killed 100 civilians in Kot area on December 24. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attacks in Chapparhar area on December 24 and 27. Mujahideen rocket attack on Jalalabad struck the airport, security posts, Khad department in Reg area, local military garrison and Jalalabad Security Command Building, destroyed 2 helicopters and killed 9 Soviet-Karmal men including 1 Lt. Col. on December 28. Mujahideen destroyed Malgay Kandau and Auwah Kohi posts in Batikot area along Jalalabad-Torkham highway, killed 18 Karmal troops and seized 37 weapons on December 29. Mujahideen destroyed 3 Soviet-Karmal posts near Torkham and prevented establishment of new posts near Pak-Afghan border at Darband, Chinari, Zubai, Tanga and Guruku, prompted 80 Karmal army defections to Mujahideen and captured a large number of Karmal troops on January 14-15. Mujahideen rocket fire struck Soviet military base at Samar Khel on January 16. A Soviet battalion came to Guruku on January 18 to set up new posts near Torkham. Mujahideen repulsed a major Soviet-Karmal offensive in Tangi Tega area between Saheb Kohi and Ghaknur on January 19, shot down 1 helicopter at Kuizu and hit two aircraft which crashed near Jalalabad airport. Soviet bombing killed 20 and wounded 50 civilians east of Jalalabad on January 19. Mujahideen killed 100 Soviet-Karmal troops, damaged 3 aircraft, destroyed 12 tanks and lost 60 men (killed/wounded) during clashes in Ghushtay area on January 19-20. Soviet forces brought 6 vehicles mounted with long range rockets/missiles to Guruku and Landi Khyber on January 21. 21 Karmal troops defected together with their weapons on January 21. Mujahideen destroyed 4 security posts in Lalpur subdistrict on January 22. A force of 250 military vehicles reached Jalalabad from Kabul on January 23. A jeep carrying senior Khad official from Jalalabad was destroyed in a mine blast at Guruku on January 23. Mujahideen struck Awah Kohi post near Torkham on January 23. Another 2 Karmal posts were attacked in Lalpur subdistrict on January 24. Mujahideen attacked

and set ablaze Sarhadari and Lalpur district headquarters buildings, the ammunition storage exploded and heavy casualties were inflicted in third week of January. Soviet forces destroyed/demolished 190 years old Hadda Sahib mosque with tank fire in third week of January. Soviet forces massacred 55 children studying in Mujahideen-run school in Khugiani district, 12 km east of Jalalabad, also in third week of January. On January 28 Soviet-Karmal forces entered Shinwar district to establish their posts and from Ghani Khel the force also proceeded to Nazian district and Deh Sarak and Khushtal valleys of Achin district. Mujahideen attacked security posts No. 1 and No. 2 in Daka and Lalpur districts, destroyed 3 tanks and 1 APC, killed 15 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 1 cannon, 1 Zigawyak and 35 rifles on January 28. Soviet-Karmal forces were trying to establish security posts along Pak-Afghan border and had set up 7 posts in the past month, of which Mujahideen destroyed the Pekhay Kwar post—but it was re-established. Mujahideen rocket fire struck Shamshad Castle and on January 16 Karmal regime's Defence Minister visited the site. Mujahideen captured 1 Soviet officer when he left his post for a walk in Rudat district. Fierce fighting erupted involving destruction of 8 tanks and 8 trucks, downing of 3 aircraft/helicopters, very high Soviet casualties, 22 Mujahideen killed and 36 wounded when Soviets encircled and struck newly established Mujahideen base in Nazar Khel area at Alam Kilay, a few miles from Gruko. Soviet General Sakhrov, a specialist in Tribal affairs, had reportedly based himself in Jalalabad to train and assist Pakistani Tribals in sabotage activities.

VOIR: Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 3 aircraft and 3 tanks and set ablaze 1 fuel depot in Jalalabad (January 1). Mujahideen killed 12 Soviet-Karmal troops during attack on their base in Torghar area (January 3). Mujahideen ambushed 4 APCs along Jalalabad-Kabul highway and Soviet-Karmal troops were busy diffusing mines planted by Mujahideen in the area (January 11).

BBC: Some Karmal army generals had been arrested for betraying details of Soviet military operations to the resistance (January 7). WDS reported Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground attack involving 400 military vehicles in mid-January, which took heavy Mujahideen casualties (January 28).

VOA: Citing official (Pakistani) sources, at least 4 men (Pakistani Tribals) were killed and others wounded on January 29 when Mujahideen checked a convoy of 100 Tribesmen in Torkham area across the border being escorted by Afghan army units; Afghan government had supplied Klashnikov rifles to the Tribesmen in Jalalabad; Mujahideen disarmed the Tribesmen and took them into Pakistan, where they had

been lodged in jail (Jaunaury 1). 8 persons were killed during fight between Pakistani Tribesmen and Afghan "rebels" (Mujahideen) when the rebels captured a large number of Tribesmen in Eastern Afghanistan and handed them over to Pakistan authorities with Soviet-made weapons (January 1). Mujahideen sources reported hundreds of Mujahideen killed, while other sources gave out the number of dead to be 40, following Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground attack aimed at closing the supply lines from Pakistan (January 23). According to first hand account by a Mujahid named Azizullah of Soviet-Karmal strike for 24 hours on his Nazar Khel mountain base, about 20 km from Pakistan border: tanks appeared at Nazar Khel on January 19 and began shelling the base; infantry moved in to take up hill-top positions; 6 jets and 8 helicopters bombarded the area; 4 aircraft were shot down and he saw their wreckage; helicopters dropped bags which burst open, spreading a type of tear-gas which caused inflammation of the eyes, difficulty in breathing and even unconsciousness, though fresh water helped overcome these effects; battle continued till the next day, leaving 9 Mujahideen, 2 commanders, 19 civilians and 11 Soviet killed; this air-cum-ground offensive was launched in retaliation to Mujahideen attack last week on a major base at Samar Khel, outside Jalalabad city (January 23). Mujahideen attacked 3 outposts in Lalkoi district, 8 km from the Pakistan border (January 25). 14 Karmal troops surrendered to Mujahideen alongwith their weapons during Soviet-Karmal search-and-destroy campaign near Pakistan border; Soviet-Karmal advance in 150 vehicles was underway since January 20 and the Mujahideen base at Nazian had been heavily attacked; the offensive was launched from Jalalabad garrison, which Mujahideen rocketted last week just before (the visit of) a group of journalists escorted by the government (January 31).

VOG: Fierce fighting was reported in Jalalabad region; 100 Mujahideen were killed during Soviet-Karmal offensive near Pakistan border on January 20 (January 22).

ABC: Citing Radio Kabul, 200 counter-revolutionaries were killed in 3 operations near Pakistan border (January 11).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 78 and captured another 128 counter-revolutionaries and seized 50 pieces of arms during operations in Rudat district (January 10 and 19). Security forces killed a number of counter-revolutionaries and seized 3 ground-to-air missiles (January 27). Security forces killed a number of counter-revolutionaries and seized 3 ground-to-ground rockets, 13 rocket launchers, 120 shells, 4 pieces of mortar, 2 heavy machine guns, 34 bullets, 15 rifles and large quantity of ammunition in Ghoosta district (January 30).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked 2 security posts in Sar-kani and Farang areas on December 27. In their reportedly biggest attack in last 6 months, Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal stronghold at village Pashad, killed 30 and wounded 60 troops on December 28. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal forces at village Babro Tangi on January 4. Mujahideen rocket fire struck Chaga Sarai, Asmar and Barikot.

VOIR: Mujahideen struck Asmar (garrison) and inflicted heavy losses; Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal base at Barikot (January 3).

VOA: Mujahideen attacked three Soviet-Karmal positions in the provincial capital (Chagha Sarai) and inflicted heavy casualties last week (January 7).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed 8 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 4 Klashnikov rifles and some ammunition in Keshem district on January 2. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal forces and suffered 7 casualties during the engagement in Zebak district, south of Faizabad.

Radio Tehran: Soviets "massacred" 600 civilians through bombardment on villages Jerm and Baharak in mid-January (January 27).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal forces heading for Kisham via Kalfgan, destroyed 10 tanks/MVs, killed 60 troops and lost 4 men on December 24. Retaliatory shelling destroyed village Kolabe, damaged several other villages and killed 12 civilians.

VOIR: Mujahideen destroyed 7 tanks and 2 oil tankers during a major Soviet-Karmal offensive to close the Far Khar Pass (January 22). Mujahideen destroyed 10 APCs and killed 40 Soviet troops in an ambush (January 24).

VOA: Large Soviet-Karmal column comprising hundreds of tanks/APCs attacked Mujahideen stronghold in Takhar valley since last week; Soviets fought their way into the valley under air cover, but were pushed back by Mujahideen; Mujahideen destroyed 15 tanks/APCs, Mujahideen Commander Haji Abdul Rahman got killed and there were hundreds of casualties (January 17).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 53 "counter-revolutionaries" and seized huge quantity of munition during operations in Kishman area (January 10).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet convoy in Khanabad district proceeding to Takhar and destroyed 5 tanks and 1 APC in a two hours engagement on January 12. Mujahideen rocket attack destroyed the Cotton Mill, Municipality buildings and a security post in Kunduz city on December 31. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal forces distributing winter commodities among pro-government elements at village Tarnau, 5 km from Kunduz city, on January 17.

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 1 tank during attack on Municipality security post in Baghlan city on December 15. Mujahideen destroyed an army camp near Khanjan town on December 19. Mujahideen killed Nur Jan, a relative of Golab Zai, while he was going towards an ammunition depot in Pule Khumri district on December 21. Mujahideen attacked an army post in the industrial area of New Baghlan city (Shahr-e-Nau) on December 22. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet retaliatory attack on Imam Qutiba Fronts on December 25 following their ambush operation early December. Mujahideen struck 2 tanks and killed 5 Karmal troops during a raid in Pule Khumri district. Mujahideen destroyed 2 tanks, 1 truck, 1 bulldozer and 2 trailers and killed 20 Soviet-Karmal troops while countering retaliatory attack on their hideouts south of Baghlan. Mujahideen ambushed a truck in eastern part of Baghlan city. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal contingents in Giraj area and at village Khawaja Khan. Soviets had reportedly deployed new type of tank in Baghlan fitted with heavier gun, 3 metres long and 15 inches diameter, and having a range of 15 km.

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked 2 outposts near Khulm on December 16, killed 20 Soviet troops, destroyed large quantity of ammunition and lost 3 men. Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Mujahideen stronghold in Guzara-e-Baghat area of Khulm district on December 17. Innumerable civilians and 70 Soviet-Karmal troops got killed/wounded during 3 days Soviet-Karmal siege of Khulm from December 28. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack on their position in Soof Pass area, destroyed 4 tanks, 3 APCs and 4 trucks, killed 17 Soviet-Karmal troops and lost 5 men early December.

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Charbulak district along Balkh-Jozjan highway on December 19.

Mujahideen destroyed 4 tanks and 3 MVs and killed/wounded 50 Soviet-Karmal troops in Khanabad area of Charbulak district during their attempt to reopen Jozjan-Balkh highway on December 6, blocked by Mujahideen since December 4. Mujahideen destroyed a security post in Charbulak district, killed 20 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 40 handgrenades and 10,000 rounds on December 18. Mujahideen killed 8 and captured 5 Soviet-Karmal troops during a clash in Taimorak area. Mujahideen ambushed a tank force near Chamtal town.

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed 29 and captured 2 Soviet-Karmal troops, seized 26 weapons including 1 cannon and lost 9 men during sporadic clashes from December 4 to 19.

Radio Tehran: Soviet-Karmal forces lost 10 men, 1 tank and huge quantity of arms during attack on Mujahideen positions in Sheberghan on January 4 (January 11). Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal supply convoy and seized foodstuff on Maimana-Sheberghan highway, leading to Soviet retaliatory bombing on civilians (January 15).

Radio Moscow: Citing Radio Kabul, more than 100 counter-revolutionaries were killed and big quantity of weapons seized (January 24).

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen foiled Soviet-Karmal offensive in Chashingo and Takha Berozi areas of Daulatabad in first week of January. Mujahideen inflicted very heavy losses including downing of 1 aircraft during attacks on Military posts and other targets in the province. Soviet-Karmal forces struck Mujahideen base in Shirin Taghab area. Mujahideen attacked a military post in Daulatabad area, executed 5 Karmal troops and another 40 troops defected.

VOIR: Mujahideen captured 2 security posts at Almar and Baba Khushgar near Maimana city; Mujahideen attacked a post in the vicinity of Maimana and captured 24 Karmal troops (January 29).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a military jeep and killed 4 Soviet occupants near the provincial capital.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen attacked Khad office a week back, killed 3 and captured 20 men and seized huge quantity of arms (January 23).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen damaged petrol pipeline between Shindand and Feroz Koh on November 17. Fuel pipeline was struck and rendered unoperational between Guzara and Maidan areas in last week of November. Mujahideen also destroyed fuel pipeline and rendered it out of order for 25 days between Rudat-e-Sangi and Kushk in last week of November. Mujahideen attacked 2 military posts in Qandahari gate area of Herat city on December 15. Mujahideen repulsed a major Soviet-Karmal attack on their bases at Duaab and Khakari (Gulram district) along the Iranian border after fierce fighting from January 9 to 15. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal forces moving from Soviet base in Sharshari to Kakara on January 11-12, destroyed 7 tanks, killed 15 and captured 8 Karmal troops, seized 8 pieces of weapons and lost 8 men. Mujahideen destroyed 30 MVs, seized 200 weapons and cleared Marwa and Boriabaf area of Soviet-Karmal presence on January 16-26. Mujahideen ambushed a large military convoy approaching Herat city with mine-cum-rocket attack. Mujahideen attacked Ubay district headquarters.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed 1 military vehicle at Islam Qala and 1 tank at Gulram (January 27). Mujahideen attacked 2 military posts in Karte area (January 27). Soviet bombing killed a number of civilians during air raid on Mujahideen position in Zarghooney district; Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal forces and inflicted heavy losses along Herat-Islam Qala road; Mujahideen mined 1 tank and killed 8 Soviet-Karmal troops in Pule Pushtoon area (January 30).

Radio Tehran: Following stiff resistance, Mujahideen broke 12 days Soviet-Karmal siege of Herat city to stop Mujahideen activities on 6th anniversary of the invasion; Mujahideen also destroyed 12 tanks around the city (January 1). Mujahideen attacked Bagwam (not clear) base, destroyed a number of tanks and killed 150 Soviet-Karmal troops (January 12). Mujahideen repulsed a big Soviet-Karmal attack on Herat city; Mujahideen killed 3 Soviet-Karmal troops in Islam Qala area (January 13). During the last 2 months, Mujahideen killed 100 Soviet-Karmal troops, destroyed 6 helicopters and a number of trucks and seized huge quantity of arms in Islam Qala area (January 15). According to Mujahideen Commander Nasir Ahmad Guryani, who escaped Herat city jail alongwith another 3 Mujahideen, Khad had so far executed 80 Mujahideen in a secret jail since the beginning of the current year (January 19). Mujahideen launched a series of attacks on Soviet-Karmal positions, destroyed their 4 bases and seized huge quantity of

ammunition (January 27).

BBC: Mujahideen suffered heavy casualties during Soviet bombing on their positions near Herat city early January (January 28).

VOA: Mujahideen destroyed 6 tanks, killed 12 Soviet troops and blew up (fuel) pipeline in Baba Haji district during counter-attack on Soviet search campaign following escape of 2 Mujahideen sub-commanders from Herat jail (January 1). Full-scale Soviet-Karmal attacks had been launched against Mujahideen near Iranian border since last week (January 15). 120 Mujahideen and several civilians were killed and 60 Mujahideen wounded during Soviet-Karmal shelling on Mujahideen base near Herat city early January (January 29).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed a number and wounded 1 "saboteur" and seized huge quantity of munition during operations in Herat outskirts (January 4). 235 persons voluntarily surrendered in Injeel district (January 9). 235 "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered in Uruzgan district (January 18). 70 misled families returned to Herat (January 21). Security forces killed 190 and wounded 46 "saboteurs" and seized huge quantity of arms in Gulram, Kohsan and Zindajan districts (January 23). Security forces killed 18 and wounded 29 counter-revolutionaries and seized 6 rocket launchers and 14 hand-grenades (January 23).

Radio Moscow: Citing Radio Kabul, 350 counter-revolutionaries surrendered (January 10). Citing Radio Kabul, 100 counter-revolutionaries were killed/wounded and 14 secret storages of weapons/food seized in the past few days (January 24).

Farah

VOIR: 25 Soviet-Karmal troops were killed during Mujahideen operation (January 3). Mujahideen twice frustrated Soviet-Karmal encirclement in last two weeks and destroyed 3 APCs during their counter-offensive (January 28).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen killed 5 Soviet-Karmal troops in a mine explosion, prompted 3 Karmal defections and destroyed an ammunition depot (January 6). Soviet-Karmal forces launched air-cum-ground offensive in Sharafat Koh area with reinforcements from Shindand and Farah military bases in retaliation to their earlier defeat, but were forced to retreat and in the process Mujahideen also captured 14 Karmal troops (January 23). Mujahideen for the first time broke Soviet-Karmal siege; Soviet retaliatory air strike killed a number of civilians (January 24).

Radio Kabul: A large number of counter-revolutionaries were killed during security operations (January 4). 250 (refugee) families

returned from Iran (January 24).

Nimruz

See under "Provinces Bordering Pakistan" above.

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed 8 Soviet-Karmal troops during attack on the security post guarding provincial capital's airport godown on December 31. Mujahideen attacked Karmal security post at village Yakawalang, 60 km southwest of the provincial capital, on January 2.

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked a military camp near Shahrak town, destroyed 1 tank and 4 trucks, killed 30 Soviet troops and lost 9 men (also 29 wounded) on December 23. According to report reaching December 26, Mujahideen shot down 3 helicopters and 2 jets (killing 3 pilots), killed 27 Soviet troops, captured 17 weapons and lost 18 men during Soviet-Karmal offensive.

VOIR: Mujahideen undertook a series of operations in various areas; Mujahideen shot down 4 helicopters and 1 MiG during Soviet-Karmal attack on their positions (January 7). Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoy in Shahrak area and inflicted considerable losses; meanwhile, a number of Karmal troops defected in Shahrak district (January 7).

VOA: Citing Mujahideen Commander Lal Mohammad, Soviet-led forces supported by helicopters and jets advanced into Mujahideen-controlled Shahrak area on January 2; Soviet-Karmal authorities occupied the area 6 weeks back in order to establish pro-government administration in Ghor; Mujahideen killed 55 and wounded 35 Soviet-Karmal troops, 21 Karmal troops defected, 2 jets and 1 helicopter were downed, 18 Mujahideen got killed and 60 were wounded and 500 civilians fled the area (January 9).

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal position in Kajran district on December 21. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy approaching Uruzgan from Qandahar in Charchina area, destroyed 2 tanks, seized 11 weapons, killed 10 Soviet-Karmal troops and lost 8 men on December 23. Soviet retaliatory bombing killed a number

of civilians and destroyed 20 houses in Charchina area on December 23. Mujahideen shot down 1 MiG (killing the crew), destroyed 10 tanks/APCs and killed 50 Soviet-Karmal troops and 1 Soviet general and 200 civilians got killed and scores of houses were destroyed during Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive in Islam Pura area of Dehrawant district.

VOIR: Mujahideen captured 1 Soviet general during fierce fighting in Dehrawant district last week (January 16). Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet aircraft, killing pilot and copilot, during retaliatory bombing on surrounding villages in Deh Rawi area which killed 200 civilians (January 17).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen captured 1 Soviet general last week (January 7).

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: Reports pertaining to Kabul city: bomb blast struck a city hotel; Soviets kidnapped 150 Afghan girls during December; Mujahideen killed 2 Soviet troops near Microriyan on December 7; Mujahideen killed 1 Soviet-Karmal and 3 Soviet troops during attacks on the Tribal Ministry Guest House, Fatherland Front Headquarters and in Microriyan area on December 8; Mujahideen killed 1 Soviet soldier during an operation in Lahori Gate gas station area on December 9; 2 Karmal troops were killed during another Mujahideen operation near Chehelstun on December 11; Soviet-Karmal shelling killed Mujahideen commander Haji Abdul Shakoor Sharullah on December 20; Mujahideen destroyed 2 electric poles and damaged several poles in Carchina area on December 26; Mujahideen destroyed munition depots and a military training centre and killed 40 Soviet-Karmal and 56 Soviet troops during attacks on Karmal army headquarters of motorized force No. 4 and No. 15, Kabul airport, Customs House and Soviet military headquarters in Microriyan on December 27. Mujahideen fired 22 rockets on Shahrak military headquarters in Sarobi district, destroyed an ammunition depot and 2 tanks and killed 12 Soviet-Karmal troops on December 27. Mujahideen struck Sarobi district headquarters, destroyed power transmission lines and killed 9 Soviet-Karmal troops on December 28. Soviet retaliatory bombing and shelling struck Sarobi district on December 28. 1 Soviet soldier and 3 Mujahideen were released in an exchange of prisoners in Shakardara district on January 5. A Soviet-Karmal tank banged into a civilian bus and killed several passengers in Sarobi district on January 5.

VOIR: Mujahideen struck Qargha cantonment area, destroyed 1 tank and killed a number of Soviet-Karmal troops (January 1). 4 top Afghan officers were arrested by Soviet advisers for collaboration with Mujahideen (January 8).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen inflicted heavy losses during an attack on Soviet-Karmal troops near Kabul city (January 7). Soviet-Karmal troops killed 11 and abducted another 2 women in Paghman area (January 21). Citing Tass, 2 Mujahideen accused of subversion which included firing of a missile at Qala Zaman in Kabul were sentenced to death (January 31).

BBC: Citing WDS, 4 Afghan generals accused of passing information about Soviet troops movement to Mujahideen Commander Masood of Panjsher were arrested in Kabul; also citing WDS, the Soviets in Kabul had given orders that no Afghan should be given more than 4 hours notice of Soviet troops movement (January 7). 17 key figures of the Afghan T.V. had defected to Pakistan during last 8 months (January 7).

VOA: Soviet-Karmal forces destroyed 2 Mujahideen bases in Karghez area, 50 km north of their air base being used to attack Mujahideen positions in southeastern area, because they ran short of ammunition following week-long fighting involving 13 Soviet-Karmal and 10 Mujahideen losses last month (January 9). Citing WDS, military activity had stepped up around Kabul and helicopters were operating more frequently at Kabul airport (January 21).

VOG: Citing WDS, several civilians were killed during Soviet bombardment north of Kabul (January 22).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 8 and captured 4 counter-revolutionaries and seized huge quantity of munition during operations in the outskirts of Qarabagh district (January 9). A number of counter-revolutionaries were killed and arms seized during security operations in Koh-e-Kara outskirts (January 12). Security forces killed a number of counter-revolutionaries and seized 2 machine guns, 10 boxes of ammunition rounds and another large quantity of ammunition (January 14). 1 person was sentenced to death and 2 others given various terms of imprisonment, after being caught red-handed by security forces, provided full opportunity for defence and having confessed their crimes in Kabul city (January 20). Judicial Team of Special Revolutionary Tribunal in an open court awarded death sentence and different terms of imprisonment to 4 counter-revolutionaries involved in rocket firing in Qala-e-Zaman Khan area and other crimes in Kabul, resulting in killing of a number of people; the convicts were: Janat Gul and Abdul Qudus—15 years and Mohammad Tahir and Mohammad Yasin—death

sentence (January 30). 1 counter-revolutionary was killed, and 5 captured during security operations in Saleh and Qarabagh districts; security forces seized 11 ground-to-ground missiles during operations in Bagrami and Baghman districts (January 28). Security forces killed 15, wounded 1 and captured 5 "miscreants" and seized sizeable quantity of arms and ammunition during operations in Estani and Karabadi (not clear, could be Qarabagh) districts (January 29). 7 ground-to-ground rockets were seized during operations in Bagrami and Paghman districts (January 30). Security forces killed 9, wounded 1 and captured 5 counter-revolutionaries and seized 2 rocket launchers, 1700 bullets, 5 food/medical depots, 2 rockets, 1 heavy machine gun, 36 light weapons, 76 shells and 10 anti-tank/anti-personal mines during operations in Qarabagh and Istalif district (January 30).

Radio Moscow: Citing Radio Kabul, security forces killed 150 counter-revolutionaries and seized arms and ammunition during operations in Kabul and other provinces (January 29).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen rocket attack on Bagram air base set ablaze 10 aircraft and badly damaged terminal building and other installations on the night of December 29, 1985. Mujahideen stormed Khad post inside Gulbahar Textile Mill, captured 3 Khad agents and seized several silencer-fitted pistols on January 10. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet supply convoy, destroyed several tanks, killed 12 Russian troops and lost 1 men along Salang highway on January 20. Mujahideen attacked Soviet force in Sinjit valley, killed 8 Russian troops and captured a 25 years old Russian tank mechanic from Kiev named Sergi Mekhialovich on January 20. Many transport planes were airlifting fresh Soviet troops to Bagram on January 20-22.

VOA: In their largest Shomali operation for years continuing for 12 days in the plains between Kabul and Panjsher and involving 2 divisions each of Soviet and Karmal air-cum-ground forces, 200 Karmal and 48 Soviet troops were killed and many others wounded (January 7). Mujahideen planted time bombs on Soviet military convoys near Salang highway, destroyed 20 tanks and 2 D-30 artillery piece; and killed 40 Soviet troops; Soviet-Karmal forces launched fresh search-and-destroy campaign in Shomali Maidan and Salang highway areas, heavy bombardment killed hundred civilians and several houses were destroyed (January 21). Citing WDS, repeated Soviet air strikes on Charikar and Kohistan towns killed 100 civilians on January 10-13 (January 21). 100 civilians were killed in Soviet-Karmal retaliatory strike after Mujahideen mined a military convoy near Salang tunnel, destroyed

20 tanks and killed 40 Soviet troops on January 2.

Radio Kuwait: Citing WDS, 50 civilians were killed during Soviet air raids on Kohistan towns (January 21).

Radio Moscow: Some bands of counter-revolutionaries voluntarily surrendered (January 10).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Dara outpost, killed 10 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 14 rifles and 1 rocket launcher on December 2. Mujahideen struck Rah-e-Ganj post located 5 km north of Gulbahar and destroyed 3 tanks on December 10. Mujahideen captured 22 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 22 weapons during attack on a military post in Keraman area on December 11. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter in Hisarak area of Rukha valley on December 14. Mujahideen killed/wounded 100 Soviet-Karmal troops, destroyed 1 tank and an ammunition depot, seized 3 rifles and lost 3 men during attack on a military post in Keraman area on December 14. Mujahideen attacked a Soviet convoy in Kohistan Kapisa coming from northern Afghanistan and played havoc with their tank column in mid-December; Soviet reprisals involved heavy bombing and destruction of several villages, dozen of civilian casualties and also loss of 12 trucks/tanks (with crew killed) and 1 MiG. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter and killed 6 Soviet troops at Rukha base on December 18. Mujahideen overran 10 recently established military posts, shot down 1 SU-27 aircraft, seized large quantity of munition, killed/wounded many Soviet-Karmal militiamen and lost 8 men during a multi-pronged rocket attack.

VOA: General Shahbaz Kohistani was arrested for fighting poorly in Shomali region (January 7). Citing WDS, Afghan generals were arrested in Kabul for passing information about Soviet troops movement to Mujahideen Commander Masood in Panjsher; Soviets in Kabul were now ordered that no Afghan should be given more than 4 hours notice on Russian troops movement (January 7).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked a military centre near the provincial headquarters on December 31. Mujahideen halted Soviet ground advance into Qarghee district beginning January 1 after inflicting large number of casualties and destroying/damaging 8 tanks, while Soviet retaliatory bombing caused 95 civilian deaths. Mujahideen downed 1 MiG 24 helicopter during encounter with Soviet forces in Qarghee district on January 2. Soviet-Karmal forces struck Mujahideen

in Shamangal area. Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Karmal forces on Kabul-Jalalabad highway.

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 46 and captured 20 counter-revolutionaries in Qarghee district (January 10).

Logar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Karmal forces in Logar valley area. Mujahideen ambushed a supply convoy, destroyed 2 tanks, killed 20 Karmal troops and lost 2 men in Kolungar district.

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed several Soviet-Karmal vehicles, lost 4 men (also 18 wounded) in Maidan area. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter. Soviet bombing struck Maidan, Siah Patwar and Khuruti areas.

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul: Given below are the major Kabul media themes in January 1986 in descending order of recurrence:—

1. Inciting Tribal Areas against the government of Pakistan, the Pakistan army and Afghan Mujahideen/Refugees with particular focus on the Kukikhel affair in Khyber Agency.
2. Alleged foreign intervention including Pak-US collusion against Afghanistan.
3. Soviet-Karmal peace offensive, urging Pakistan to enter into direct talks with Kabul and alleging that the US was obstructing Pakistan from normalising the situation.
4. Denunciation of Junejo's civilian government in Pakistan; lifting of the martial law a hoax, and support to the MRD/PPP.
5. Return of normalcy in Afghanistan, gains of the 'Saur Revolution' and expansion of socio-political base of the regime in Kabul.

Radio Moscow: Given below are the major Moscow media themes in January 1986 in descending order of recurrence:—

1. Inciting Tribal Areas against the government of Pakistan, the Pakistan army and Afghan Mujahideen/Refugees with particular focus on the recent happenings in Khyber Agency.
2. Expansion of alleged foreign intervention in Afghanistan.
3. Consolidation of the Kabul regime including expansion of its social base.
4. Lifting of martial law in Pakistan a hoax; support to anti-government political forces in Pakistan.
5. Inciting Pakistani public opinion against Afghan refugees.

* APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 575 killed.

Karmal Casualties: 271 killed.

Soviet-Karmal Casualties: Estimated 1724 killed (speculative losses).

Mujahideen Casualties: 306 killed.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 988 killed.

Defections: 1202 Karmal troops.

Soviet-Karmal Material Losses: 25 aircraft (which include 10 aircraft set ablaze on Bagram air base); 15 helicopters; 167 tanks; 104 tanks/APCs/trucks; 15 APCs; 80 HMMVs; 59 trucks; 4 oil tankers; 10 jeeps; 17 munition depots; 4582 light and heavy weapons; 10100 rounds ammunition; 40 handgrenades; 6 pistols; 4 motor cycles; 2 bulldozers; 1 Dshka; 5 silencer-filled pistols; 8 boxes mortar shells; 28 military posts; several Soviet-Karmal administration buildings.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses: 25 houses; 11 villages; 1 ancient mosque; 1 Mujahideen base; 2 Dshka guns; 1 jeep.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES: KABUL-MOSCOW SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries")
Losses: Estimated 448 killed and 78 wounded.

Captured: 171 "counter-revolutionaries".

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Karmal ranks): Estimated 835 returnees.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Losses: 26 ground-to-ground missiles/rockets; 21 rocket launchers; 5 heavy machine guns; 1 anti-aircraft gun; 86 weapons; 15 Klashnikov rifles; 14 handgrenades; 1734 rounds ammunition; 10 boxes ammunition; 196 shells; 4 mortar guns; 9 huge quantities ammunition.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN JANUARY 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Incidents	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	xxx	Zaranj	
	Hilmand	xxxxxxx	Lashkargarh	
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		xxxxxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxxxxxx		x
	Zabul	xx	Kalat Gilzai	v
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Ghazni	
	Paktika	x	Sharna	
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez	x
		xxx		
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad	xxxxx
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
	Kunar	xxxxx	Chagha Sarai	x
	Badakhshan	xx	Faizabad	
	Takhar	xx	Taloqan	
	Kunduz	xxxxx	Kunduz	xxx
	Baghlan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Baghlan	xxx
	Samangan	xxxxxxx	Samangan	
Bordering Iran	Balkh	xxxxxxx	Mazar-i-Sharif	
	Jozjan	xxx	Shebergan	
	Faryab	xxxxxxxxxxx	Maimana	
	Badghis	x	Qala Nau	v
	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Herat	xxv
	Farah		Farah	
	(Nimruz)	(xxx)	(Zaranj)	
	Bamiyan	xx	Bamiyan	x
	Ghor	xxxxxxx	Chagcharan	
	Uruzgan	xxxxxxx	Tarin Kot	
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxx		xxx
	Parwan	xxxxx	Charikar	
	Kapisa	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Mahmud-i-Raqi	
		xxx		
	Laghman	xxxxxxx	Mehtarlam	v
	Logar	xx	Pule Alam	
	Wardak	xxxxx	Koteasro	
	TOTAL:	273		

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KARMAL OPERATIONS IN JANUARY 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	x	x	x
	Hilmand	x		xxxxxx
	Qandahar	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	Zabul	xx		
	Ghazni	xxxx	xxxxxx	xxx
	Paktika		x	
	Paktiya	xxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx
	Kunar		xxxxxx	
	Badakhshan	x	x	
Bordering Soviet Union	Takhar	x		x
	Kunduz	x	xxxx	
	Baghlan	xxxxxx	xxx	xxxx
	Samangan	x	xxx	xx
	Balkh	xxx	xxx	x
	Jozjan	x	x	x
	Faryab	x	xxxx	xxx
	Badghis	x		
	Herat	xxx	xxxxxxxx	xx
	Farah			
Bordering Iran	(Nimruz)	(x)	(x)	(x)
	Bamiyan		xx	
	Ghor	xxxxxx	x	x
	Uruzgan	xx	xx	xx
	Kabul	xx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx
	Parwan	xx	xx	
	Kapisa	xxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxx
	Laghman	xxx	x	xx
	Logar	x		x
	Wardak	xx		xxx
TOTAL:		69	128	76

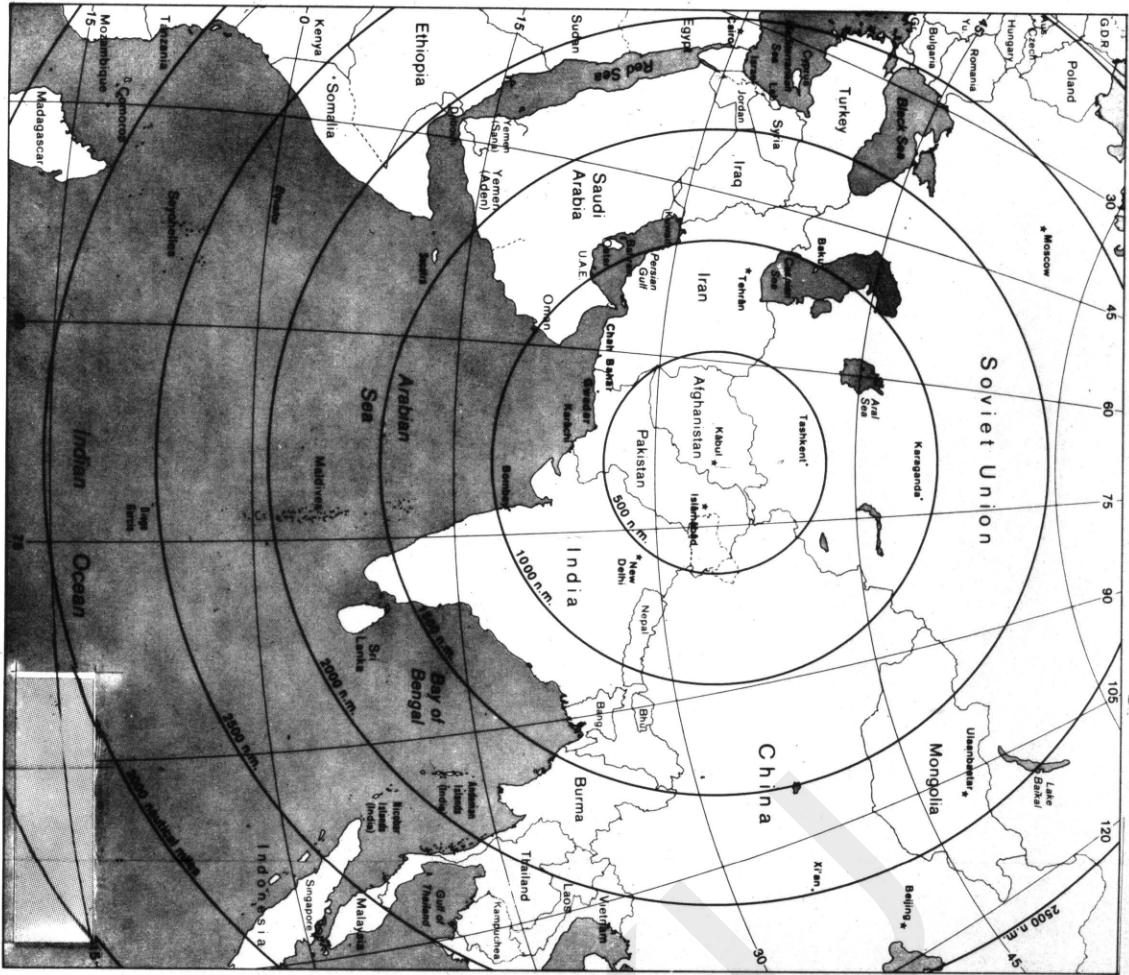
APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KARMAL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN JANUARY 1986 (RADIO KABUL)

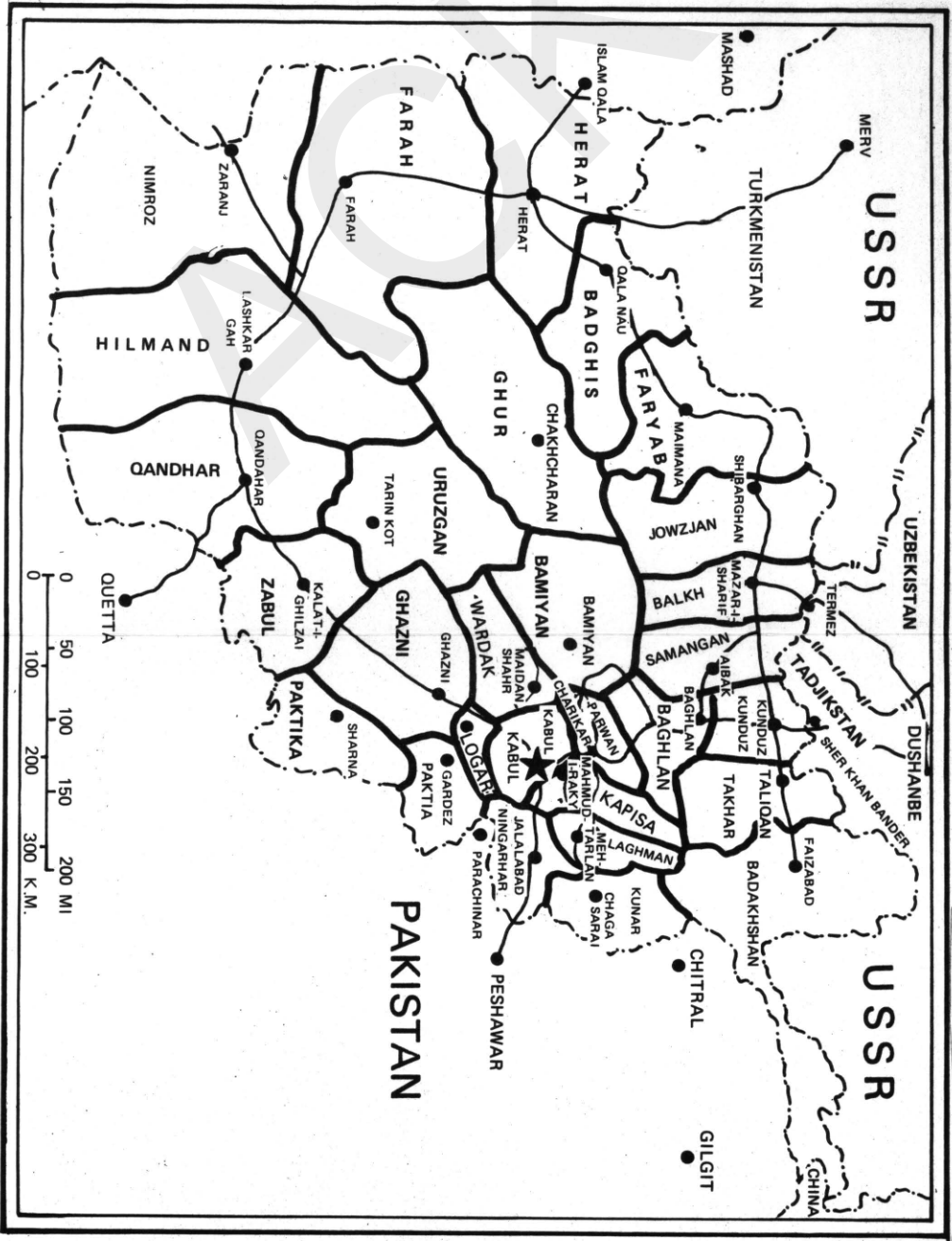
		<i>Soviet-Karmal Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand		
	Qandahar		
	Zabul		
	Ghazni		
	Paktika		
	Paktiya		
	Ningarhar	xxxxx	
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar		
	Badakhshan		
	Takhar	xxx	
	Kunduz		
	Baghlan		
	Samangan		
	Balkh		
	Jozjan		
Bordering Iran	Faryab		
	Badghis		
	Herat	xxxxxxx	RR (585)
	Farah	xxx	R (250)
Central Afghanistan	(Nimruz)		
	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		
	Uruzgan		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
	Parwan		
	Kapisa		
	Laghman	x	
	Logar		
	Wardak		
	TOTAL:	36 security operations	835 returnees

MAPS

APPENDIX — VI A



APPENDIX — VI B



Mujahideen sources: Conflict reported in all 29 provinces of Afghanistan except Farah.
Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in Ningarhar, Takhar, Herat, Farah, Kabul and Laghman.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Congratulatory messages were reportedly sent to, received from, or exchanged with the governments and/or parties of the following countries to mark various party or national days: Communist Party of France, PLO, Cuba, Kampuchea, Libya, Tudeh Party (Iran), Fedayane Khalq (Iran), India, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Korean Workers Party, Angola and the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia.

Bulgaria

An agreement on cooperation in journalism was reportedly signed on 24 January for 1986-89 at Sofia between the Journalist Unions of the two countries providing for exchange of delegations and information and provision of training facilities to Afghan journalists in the Bulgarian Goorgi Dimitrov International Institute for Journalism.

Cuba

Saleh Mohammad Zeary (Politburo member, Secretary PDPACC) heading a party delegation left for Havana on 27 January to participate in the 3rd Congress of the Cuban Communist Party (*KNT*, 28 January).

Czechoslovakia

Abdul Sattar Purdeli (Chairman of the Central Council of TUAs), heading a delegation visited Prague from 13-20 January at the invitation of the Czech Trade Union. The Joint Statement, issued at the end, condemned "the attacks of reaction" against the "free tribes" in border areas.

FRG

On 1 January the Afghan Foreign Ministry lodged a protest against the German embassy in Kabul, condemning "the latest interferences in the internal affairs of Afghanistan", including holding of a photo exhibition, organising hunger strike and propaganda courses in Germany and extension of DM 200 million assistance, reported Radio Kabul on 2 January.

GDR

Mohammad Safie (former ambassador to GDR) was awarded the "Order of People's Friendship Star" for his "valuable services in further consolidating the friendly relations" by the GDR ambassador to Kabul on 12 January.

A delegation of the Union of Free Youth arrived Kabul on 27 January for a 'goodwill visit' at an invitation of the DYOA (*KNT*, 28 January).

Sarwar Yurish (Deputy foreign minister) signed an agreement on cooperation with the foreign ministry of GDR in Kabul on 27 January (*KNT*, 28 January).

The PSFO received 7.4 tons consignment of medicines, stationary, teaching materials and machinery etc, donated by the Solidarity Committee of the GDR on 28 January (*KNT*, 29 January).

Japan

Giving an interview to a Japanese correspondent of Ashai Shimboon(?) during the first week of January, Babrak Karmal ruled out the possibility of talks with the Mujahideen and said that the 6th round of Geneva Talks had "not ended without progress". He emphasized on direct talks, not accepted the USA offer of guarantees saying that Washington had ignored the political and social realities in Afghanistan. He also expressed dissatisfaction with the Japanese government's attitude towards the Afghan issue and emphasized the role which he expected of the Japanese government to play in the diplomatic field about the situation of Afghanistan and the SAARC (Radio Kabul and Radio Moscow, 12 January).

India

A protocol of Cooperation for 1985-88 was concluded in New Delhi between the PDPA and the National Congress Party of India. It was signed by Mahmood Baryalai and Ahmed Kabir on behalf of their respective parties. It was also decided that necessary measures should be taken for establishing the Afghan-India Friendship Association, reported Radio Kabul on 5 January.

Mongolia

Khodadad Basharmal (deputy foreign minister), leading a delegation to Mongolia on a friendly visit, returned Kabul on 6 January after signing an agreement on cooperation between the two countries.

A joint Communiqué, issued at the conclusion of Soviet foreign minister's visit to Mongolia, supported Afghan proposals for solution of

the problem "around Afghanistan" (Radio Kabul, 28 January).

OIC

The Organization of Islamic Countries, discussed the war in Afghanistan with a delegation of Afghan resistance group (VOG, 10 January), but has postponed the decision to give it membership till the next summit in January 1987.

Pakistan

The Afghan official media and publications, in an apparent bid to internationalize the Tribal issue, projected the messages from Malik Wali Khan Kuki Khel and Jamiat-ul-Ulema of political agencies of Pakistan addressed to UN Secretary General, Prime Minister of India (NAM Chairman), OIC and Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind mentioning 'seize' of and other military operations in Khyber Agency by the Pakistan Army.

Soviet Union

A. Dzassokov, Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, leading a delegation visited Kabul from 6 to 14 January and held meeting with the PDPA and DRA officials in Kabul and Jalalabad.

Two complementary contracts on supply of materials and equipment worth 17 million roubles by the USSR to Afghanistan for the prospecting of natural gas were signed in Kabul on 19 January, reported KNT on the following day.

Habib Mangal (ambassador to USSR) held a press conference in Moscow on 10 January. Accusing Pakistan for its action against Pashtun tribes, he said "Afghanistan and Pashtuns have a common enemy and they must join forces in fighting it. The Pashtuns have helped Afghanistan in different periods of its history and naturally, Afghanistan cannot leave them in the time of trial".

Anahita Ratebzad (Chairman of the PSFO and Politburo member) in a press conference in Moscow on 29 January claimed that about 30,000 counter-revolutionaries had laid down their arms and ceased their fight against the government.

At a press conference on 6 January, Vladimir Lomeiko, Chief of the Press Department of the Soviet foreign ministry, criticized Pakistan for its alleged action against the Pashtuns accusing it of a "policy of genocide". This evoked a strong protest from the Pakistan government.

One article of Valery Vavilov, "Fraternal Solidarity of the Baluchis" in TASS not only criticized the Pakistan government for its

alleged 'atrocities' on the Pashtuns but also showed concern over the "brutal treatment" of Baluchis. Acknowledging the strategic importance of the area of Baluchistan, the article stated that the US regarded the area as a convenient location for its military bases and for concentrating its RDF. The article concluded by saying that free Baluchi tribes were unwilling to live either under the yoke of Pakistani authorities or under US level by the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

USA

The United States announced that thirty two Afghan nationals detained as illegal immigrants were to be freed on Parole (BBC, 11 January).

UN

In a letter to the UN Secretary General, the Afghan government sharply criticized the action of the Pakistan authorities against the Afridi and Shinwari Pashtun tribes, reported Radio Moscow on 17 January.

2 — ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Budget: 1986-91

A draft of the "main aspects" of socio-economic growth for 1986-91 was reportedly prepared and assessed in the plenary session of the Council of Ministers, claimed *KNT* on 14 January. The proposed plan, now reportedly open for public derate, envisages a total investment of 115 billion Afghanis.

Water Supply

The first phase of the public utility project for supplying water from Logar river to Kabul city was reportedly completed and inaugurate at an expenditure of 250 million Afghanis, claimed *KNT* on 26 January.

Power Supply

A high tension power sub-station, to be built with Soviet assistance, was reportedly inaugurated on 15 January, some 3 km north of Kunduz city (*KNT*, 16 January).

Transportation

The Afghan Millie Bus Enterprise reportedly purchased 400 new Tata buses from India, claimed *KNT* on 7 January.

Housing

A housing project named "Nowabad-e-Pule-Charkhi Project" has reportedly been worked out to provide housing for 85,000 people, spread over an area of 877 hectares, claimed *KNT* on 21 January.

Land Reforms

It was reported that 3,770 land documents were distributed in Faryab province (*KNT*, 30 January); 339 in Laghman province (*KNT*, 12 January); 220 in Sherghar province (*KNT*, 14 January); 1,100 in Ghazni province (*KNT*, 27 January); 100 in Samangan province (*KNT*, 29 January) during the first ten months of the Afghan year.

3 — YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Ideological Seminar

A 3-day national ideological seminar was reportedly held in Kabul from 14-16 January, in accordance with the PDPA CC Politburo resolutions, reported *KNT* on 18 January.

Cultural and Educational Centres

An unspecified number of school students reportedly spent their winter vacations in Cultural and Educational Centres, set up in 11 districts of Kabul city, "for continuing education and training of young generation", reported *KNT* on 28 January.

Folklore Foundation

Folklore Foundation of Afghanistan was reportedly established "in the framework of State Committee for Cultural affairs to strengthen and enrich the folk culture", reported *KNT* on 18 January.

Medical Education

The graduation ceremony of the medical colleges and institutions was held on 26 January at the State Medical Institute in Kabul. Degrees/diplomas were reportedly awarded to 573 medical and 471 para-medical personnel. It was reported that about 5,000 students were studying medicine at various colleges and institutes.

Literacy Campaign

At a session of the National Commission for Eradication of Illiteracy "ways of implementing the resolution of the PDPA CC Politburo" were discussed, reported *KNT* on 19 January.

An adult school was reportedly opened for the graduates of

literacy courses in the Afghan Carpentry Enterprise. *KNT* claimed on 2 January that it is being attended by 150 workers of the enterprise.

DYOA

It was claimed that over 1,000 youth have “voluntarily joined” the armed forces in Badakhshan province, reported *KNT* on 20 January.

Orphanages

BNA reported that the government is building a broad network of orphanages where parentless children and also children who have been victimised by counter-revolutionaries could “live and study” (Radio Moscow, English news, 30 January).

4 — RELIGION AND POLITICS

Religion

Babrak Karmal claimed in an interview (*KNT*, 18 January) to have spent 1,250,000 Afghanis on repairing mosques, sacred places and the Hajj services. He further claimed that since 1980, 51 new mosques were built, 527 were repaired and boarding and lodging was provided to 192 ulema and other clergymen.

Khad

According to *KNT* of 12 January it was announced during a session, devoted to the 6th founding anniversary of the Afghan State Information Service (KHAD), that the General Department of the State Information Service was upgraded to a Ministry and designated as the Ministry of State Security of the DRA. Lt. General Ghulam Farooq Yaqoobi was appointed as its minister.

Politburo Meeting

A politburo session of 5 January reportedly discussed “protection and assistance to the private sector” and reports of Mahmud Baryalai regarding PDPA participation in the 100th anniversary celebrations of the Indian National Congress, his visit to PDRK, and S.M. Dost’s report on the results of the 6th round of indirect talks in Geneva (Radio Moscow, 12 January).

Revolutionary Council

The Politburo of the CC of the PDPA and the Presidium of the RC held a joint meeting and discussed the proposal about the expansion of the RC and about the commission to draft the constitution of the

DRA. Also a list of new candidates of social organizations for membership in the RC was presented to be "referred to the extra-ordinary session for final approval" (Radio Kabul, 12 January).

The 4th extra-ordinary session of the RC, held in Kabul on 17 January, reportedly approved the following:—

1. The expansion of RC by appointing 79 members to its composition.
2. Election of three new vice-chairman and 18 members Presidium of the RC.
3. Draft of the resolution of the RC on the Commission for a new constitution.
4. Setting up of four permanent commissions of the RC and their regulations (Radio Kabul, 17 January).

The party members make 71% of the new 79 members, thus the number of non-party members has increased to 39%, compared to 2.9% of the previous composition. For a break-up in terms of various nationalities/social strata, see chapter on Nationalities Policy.

NFF

In line with the resolution of the 6th NFF plenum, an extra-ordinary session of the Front's Executive Council held in Kabul on 13 January with Abdur Rehman Hatif (President, NFF CC) in chair, appointed 33 new NFF CC members including 6 professional and 6 non-professional Vice President (Radio Kabul, 16 January).

Ideological Seminar

A national ideological seminar of the PDPA political activists was reportedly held in Kabul from 14-16 January to discuss matters relating to the political training tasks, "aimed at expansion and consolidation of the social pillars of the April revolution" and declarations of the RC (KNT, 15 January).

Generals Arrested

Reportedly four Afghan Army generals were arrested in Kabul on charges of spying. WDS said that the generals passed information about Soviet troops movement to a leading guerrilla commander, Ahmed Shah Masud (BBC, 8 January).

Karmal's Interview

B. Karmal in an interview with the Soviet Army daily *Red Star* admitting heavy casualties at the hands of the resistance, said that the armed forces and other government agencies have so far sustained thirty

five billion Afghanis loss as a result of the increasing attacks of Mujahideen. However, Karmal did not say anything about the Soviet losses. (VIRA, Pushto news, 22 January).

Karmal's Conference

B. Karmal, first time since he took over, received a group of foreign journalists for a press conference in which he gave both written and unwritten answers. Besides Kabul, the journalists were also taken to Ningarhar province for a day. Giving wide publicity, the press conference was repeatedly shown on the TV screen and a few journalist's favourable commentaries were also published by the KNT. Jonathan Steele, a Commentator for the *Guardian*, giving a long term perspective held that compared to the situation four year's ago now the area of government's operations is expanding, though the Mujahideen can carry out ambushes in all the cities including the capital. J. Steele further maintained that the regime with Soviet encouragement is repeatedly expressing its affiliation with Islam, but with little success. The modernization efforts "have proved futile because of a simple fact i.e., the leadership of government has changed from the hands of an oppressor to that of a puppet". He concluded that the Russians have little interest in making peace efforts of UN sponsored talks as they are convinced that the time is on their side. "Therefore, there is no pressure on the two superpowers to end this war", he concluded.

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

RC Composition

After the recent 79 inductions in the RC, the following composition has emerged in terms of nationalities and social composition:

Nationalities:

Pushtun	: 28	Tajik	: 31	Hazara	: 6
Uzbek	: 8	Turkmen	: 2	Nooristani	: 1
Baluch	: 1	Ismaili	: 1	Non-Muslim	: 1

Party Cadres:

Party members	: 71 per cent
Non-Party members	: 39 per cent
(Previously it was reported to be 2.9 per cent).	

Social Compositions:

State Employees	: 27
-----------------	------

Former members of the House of People	: 10
Religions leaders	: 9
Peasants	: 6
Traders and Industrialists	: 5
House Wives	: 4
Former-Commanders of Counterrevolution	: 3
Workers	: 3
Former Defence Personnel	: 3
Former Senators	: 3
Artists	: 2
Poet	: 1
Landlord	: 1
Artisan	: 1
Shopkeeper	: 1

NFF

A group of foreign journalists visiting Kabul from various socialist and other countries (India, Britain, USA, USA, Kuwait, Japan, FRG and Holland) interviewed Abdur Rahim Atif (President of the NFF) in which he claimed that the NFF has over 730,000 people excluding the social organizations. He also claimed that a large number of non-party personalities have been included in these organs and for the first time a clergyman has been elected as Vice President of the RC (Radio Kabul, 23 January).

Nomad's Jirga

It was claimed (*KNT*, 11 January) that a tribal jirga, held by over twenty nomadic tribes of Ningarhar province, elected their deputies for the Consultative Jirga of the tribal nomads of the province.

Uzbeks and Hazaras

A joint jirga of Uzbeks of Kunduz province and Hazaras of Baghlan province met B. Karmal on 13 January regarding LOSPA, reported Radio Moscow on 16 January.

Tribal Areas

Kabul official media gave intense coverage to the politico-military developments in the Tribal Areas of Pakistan. For details of Moscow's coverage see the Chapter on *Foreign Visits and Agreements*. Similarly letters were reportedly sent to the UN Secretary General and Indian, Premier (the present NAM chairman).

III.— SIX YEARS OF THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

(See Maps A & C)

The Fourth Afghan War entered its seventh year with only 15 to 20 per cent of Afghanistan under Soviet-Karmal military control and the Karmal regime still desperately trying to gain some degree of legitimacy through psychological pressures, economic 'reforms', manipulation and indoctrination of the younger generation.

On the political level the National Fatherland Front, inaugurated in June 1981 in an effort to unify the Parcham and Khalq factions and to extend the party's influence through more than 50 member organisations like the Women's Democratic Organisation, the Democratic Youth Organisation, Young Pioneers Organisation, and the Trade Union of Afghanistan in a nationalist non-party context, remained one of the most active front organisation. In an effort to gain domestic political legitimacy, the regime associated itself with traditional Afghan institutions. The *Loi Jirga*, held in April 1985 was reportedly attended by 1,796 delegates, one fourth were appointees. Karmal emphasized the need for tribal support in defence of the borders. This led to the '*Supreme Tribal Jirga*' in September 1985, attended by some 3,700 delegates, mostly Pashtuns. In June 1985, the electoral law on Local Organs of State Power and Administration having been passed, 'elections' could only be held in about 8 out of 29 provinces, mostly in provinces bordering the Soviet Union in the north and in some eastern provinces bordering Pakistan, i.e. in less than 20% of the 14,000 villages and the urban areas. In November 1985, Karmal presented his 10-point thesis, in an effort to enable the expansion of the so-called "social pillars of the revolution", resulting in five changes in the politburo; 21 personnel were appointed to the Council of Ministers in order to 'broaden' the political base. Out of a total of 21 appointees, 10 were party members, which in ethnic and linguistic terms included 6 Pushtuns, one Uzbek, one non-Muslim, and 2 non-Pashtuns. Of 11 new non-party appointees, 5 were Pashtuns, 2 Tajiks, 2 Hazaras, one Nuristani and one Pashtun. It appears that the Pashtun group of the PDPA (mostly Khalqi) has been trying to get the upper hand in the ruling party.

The Ministry of Tribes and Nationalities has been emphasizing Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmen ties across the Soviet border in an effort to weaken traditional Afghan nationalism. To win support the regime exploits ethnic and tribal self-interests through awards of cash, weapons

and privileges. Despite token participation in the government and the National Fatherland Front, the tribal and religious leaders are mostly active in the Mujahideen groups inside the country. The number of Soviet 'advisers' has risen to about 10,000 in 1985 from about 3,500 in 1979.

In the economic field, Karmal, in a letter to UN admitted that his regime had suffered a loss equal to 700 million dollars in six years, and that about 35 hospitals, 1,850 schools, 150 mosques and 115 basic health centres had been destroyed by war, amounting to more than one third of the investment made during the twenty years prior to the PDPA take-over. Yet he claimed that industrial output had risen by 28% and volume of production by 48%. The only sector of the economy that has grown is Soviet economy and also Soviet defence and strategy oriented economy.

The 2,674 feet rail bridge over the Amu river at Hairaton, linking Termez logistic base, extension of railway and trunk roads, new runways, barracks, depots, a 220 KV power grid line from Soviet border to Kabul are gradually enmeshing Afghan economy into the Soviet Union's. The costs of these projects are being recovered through exploiting the mineral resources of high quality iron, copper, chrome, lead, zinc, bauxite and other strategic raw materials like uranium. All gas is piped to the Soviet Union at less costs than the international prices; gas meters have been installed on the Soviet side of the border. Soviet media claims that 170 major projects have been either completed or are underway. Of these 65 have been financed by the Soviet Union. Some 80% of Afghan aid comes from the Soviet Union; 80% of the total trade is with Comecon countries. All gas, fruits and cement imports are monopolised by the Soviet Union. The volume of trade with Pakistan has increased from 2% to 3% during the last 2½ years. Pakistan continues to give transit facilities by rail and road from Karachi Port to Kabul and Qandahar, inspite of large scale smuggling back into Pakistan through the tribal belt of these very goods, together with cheap Soviet-made cloth, and electric goods like refrigerators, irons, kettles, air-conditioners etc. at less than 1/3rd the price of Western and Japanese items.

The Land and Water Reforms indicate a moderate approach and military, religious and tribal leaders are now exempted. Less than half of all arable land is being cultivated, i.e. about 4 million hectares or about 7% of the country. The agricultural system has been on the verge of collapse; prices of food items in most areas have increased by over 250%. In 1982, Karmal admitted that the people faced malnutrition and starvation; 1971-72 like famines could recur. Many sowing and

harvesting seasons have been missed due to Soviet scorched-earthed and migratory-genocide policies. Food is being used as a political weapon by the regime to coerce the population from supporting the *Jehad*, and to starve the potential bases and sources of food for Mujahideen.

On the cultural front, the youth particularly the orphans are the main focus of cultural brain-washing. Loyal communist cadres are being created out of the new generation as the hard cores of a socialist society. The Soviets are drawing upon their experience of similar policies in Central Asian Republics. About 20,000 young students are reported to be 'schooling' in Central Asia. In 1985, another 1,000 children were sent there for their entire 10-year schooling period; plans are reported to be afoot for sending another 14,000. Another 10,000 students are reportedly studying in the eastern bloc countries. The Afghan Ministry of Education has been patterned on Central Asian education ministry models. Text books including Marxism-Leninism and Russian language are compulsory reading. New text books, including a 'New History of Afghanistan' have been introduced. Nearly 400 Afghan teachers have been trained in Soviet Union.

Mujahideen sources suggest that between July 1980 and December 1984, at least 46,772 Afghans were sent to the Soviet Union and 6,174 were sent to East Germany, Bulgaria and Cuba for training and indoctrination, besides an unknown number of KHAD personnel sent to the USSR. It included 15,965 from the Party and Organizations affiliated with it, 7,440 from the armed forces, 1,380 from the police force, 1,093 governmental employees, 2,332 students, 1,238 tribesmen and religious clergy, and 21,398 children between the ages of four and fifteen. A further 2,100 people were also believed to have been sent to the Soviet Union, but their profession was not known.

At the foreign policy and international relations level, the invasion continues to be justified under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the two countries and to give greater credibility to the so-called 'invitation', Karmal now claims he extended the so-called invitation while in hiding on Afghan soil!

Apart from the seven United Nations resolutions every year condemning the invasion with increasing votes (in 1985, 122-19), the invasion has also been condemned by UN Human Rights Commission, OIC, ASEAN, the European Community, the European Parliament, the Non-Aligned Summit, the Commonwealth, NATO; the Heads of 7 major industrialised states, the Peoples Permanent Tribunal, the International Federation of Free Trade Union, and the Afghan Freedom Organisation. The Karmal regime, nevertheless, continues to be represented on all international forums except the OIC. The UN General

Assembly discussed human rights violations in Afghanistan and the Third Committee, on basis of the Ermacora Report passed a resolution by 75 votes to 23, with 33 abstentions, expressing concern over the regime's "gross and systematic violations of human rights". UN sponsored in early 1982 proximity talks at Geneva, which have held six sessions so far. The four point peace plan consists of withdrawal of Soviet forces, voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees, non-interference in Afghanistan, and international guarantees by US, Soviet Union and China regarding Afghanistan's non-aligned and independent status. While progress was reported on the last three items, the precise time-table for the withdrawal of Soviet forces remains the main hurdle towards a settlement.

Iran has about 700 miles of common, ideally tankable border with Afghanistan. So far, inspite of 1.8 million Afghan refugees it has not taken part in the Geneva talks, but has been kept informed of the progress. Between 20-24 Soviet divisions are deployed along southern Soviet border with Iran. Under the 1921 Soviet-Iranian Treaty of Ashkaabad, clauses 5 to 6 (repudiated by Khomeni in 1980) Soviet Union retains the right to intervene in northern Iran militarily if Soviet security interests dictate. Iran's interest in Afghanistan is limited to the Hazarajat, Herat, Farah, Mazar-e-Sharif and Qandahar regions where Iranian-backed and supported Mujahideen groups operate under the names of Shura, Islamic Nasr, *Harket-e-Islami* and the Pasadarans modelled on Tehran's Revolutionary Guards. Often these groups have displayed better training and leadership than their counterparts and since 1983 there has been increased activity along the Iranian borders. In Farah area the Soviets have reportedly established a desert warfare school and have been conducting deep hot pursuit raids and exercises inside Iranian Seistan, helicopter flights over Zahidan, and reconnaissance flights over Chah Bahar naval base and adjoining Konarka airbase on Iranian Baluchistan coast, built by the US in the 1960s and 1970s, but not fully operational.

The seven Mujahideen groups (four 'fundamentalists'; three 'moderates') were 'united' in 1985 to form the Supreme Council of Afghan Mujahideen. Earlier three of the groups had approached ex-King Zahir Shah for a leadership role who had shown readiness to act as their spokesman if approached by all the groups, which did not materialise. Presently, the role of the spokesman rotates every three months amongst the seven groups, and a fair degree of military coordination has been achieved in military operations in many areas. The strength of active Mujahideen at any given time is estimated to be over 100,000 with over one million potential Mujahideen representing all Afghan

provinces and ethnic groups.

For strength and deployment of Soviet-Karmal Forces please refer to Map A. From 4,000 to 5,000 Soviet troops in December 1979, the build up increased to 40,000 in January 1980, and to 85,000 by summer 1980. By 1982 the strength had increased to 105,000 inside Afghanistan, with another 30-40,000 poised across the Amu river in the North. In 1983, the strength remained the same but in 1984 it increased to 115,000 and in 1985 to 125,000 Soviet combat troops, supported by an equal number of logistic troops in the northern provinces and across the Amu river in Termez region. In addition to the approximately ten divisions of Soviet Army, there are the two brigades of KGB Border Guards used for destroying villages and assassination of Mujahideen and dissidents. These work in close collaboration with NVD Security troops. The KGB are under control of the Army. In addition 7-8 battalions of 'Spetsnaz' operate under the control of GRU (Soviet military intelligence) which again are under control of KGB. 'Spetsnaz' were used in Panjsher and Kunar valleys, sometimes even in night operations.

The Soviets divided the whole country into seven tactical and geographical zones each with its Russian military commander and Afghan political commissar, under the overall command of General Zaitsev of 40th Army with its HQs at Kabul, which as a Military District (MD) is under the Southern Strategic Theater (GTDV). During late 1979 and 1980 the Soviet army concentrated its operations with remnants of the Afghan army in the big cities of Kabul, Herat, and Qandahar. In 1981, their focus of operations shifted towards Pakistan's borders in an effort to block the 320 odd passes on the Durand Line, and towards Wakhan and Panjsher Valley in the north and towards northern provinces bordering the Soviet Union. In 1983, provinces adjoining Iran became targets of Soviet air and ground operations. The fighting increased in intensity in 1984 on all fronts as more Afghan army personnel defected to the Mujahideen groups with arms, ammunition and equipment. By 1985 at times there was fighting of varying degrees taking place in 26 out of 29 provinces. Mujahideen activity increased in the northern provinces, sometimes striking across the Amu river in Termez region of the Soviet Union, which evoked heavy and brutal air attacks against villages south of the Amu river suspected of being used as bases for attacks across the Amu river. According to Mujahideen sources, monitored and compiled by this Institute, the provinces witnessing highest incidents during the last two years were, in the descending order, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunar, Paktya, Nangarhar, Herat, Logar and Baghlan. In terms of urban con-

flict these were, in the same order, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Ghazni, Baghlan, Badakshan, Kunduz, Takhar and Paktya.

1985 also witnessed escalation in use of air, special forces 'Spetsnaz', chemical and toxic agents, mines and boby-traps, napalm, poisoning of food and water resources, carpet bombing by TU-16 bombers, scorched-earth and deforestation policy. Mujahideen bases and supply routes were attacked and interdicted; night fighting was resorted to. The strength of MI-24 gunships increased from initial 200 to 650. Brigade size operations involving upto 10,000 troops at one time took place in Paktia and Kunar. Eight operations were launched in Panjsher valley in six years: two in 1985, all with only limited success confined to summer months. In June 1981 the strategic Wakhan corridor (300 km long and 10-60 km wide) with its over a dozen passes and 100 kilometres common border with China, was annexed and militarised with a brigade, supported by missiles, artillery, helicopters and gunships. About 4,351 Turkomen and Khirgiz led by their Chief Rakhman Gul sought refuge in Gilgit and were subsequently repatriated to Turkey. Some Wakhis still remain in Wakhan, tending their animals.

Despite younger and longer conscription years, the Afghan army has decreased from 80,000 in 1979 to about 35,000 in 1985, whose loyalty and combat effectiveness is questionable, but with better training and equipment, will be a force to be reckoned with in 5 years. Throughout these six years there have been defections, desertions, mutinies, and infighting both in the army and the Air Force involving personnel in ranks ranging from soldiers to officers and general officers. In July 1981 an entire Afghan regiment deserted at Charikar, in December 1982 Afghan army troops in Paktia mutinied and in January 1983 several hundred troops of the 25th Division mutinied and defected. As late as December 1985, 650 soldiers defected and joined the Mujahideen. In June 1985, about 20 planes were destroyed at the big Shindad Air Base by Afghan personnel, some of whom were later arrested and executed. In July 1985, seven Afghan pilots and crew defected with two MI-24 gunships and sought asylum in Pakistan. In December 1985, four Afghan generals were reportedly arrested for spying. As a result of Afghan Army's poor performance and better combat effectiveness of the Mujahideen, Soviet involvement in terms of strength and fighting has increased substantially since 1984—a year when it was roughly equal to Karmal Forces' participation. For Mujahideen's claims, monitored and compiled by this Institute, see Table Number II on page 48.

Apart from the regular Afghan army and Air Force, para-military forces have also been raised like 'Sarandoy', Defence of the Revolution, Border Force consisting of ex-servicemen, regional militias like civil

defence, Youth Defence Groups, Party Guards, and auxiliary forces of women and children.

The Afghan adventure has apparently costed the Soviet Union about 20 billion dollars since 1979, suffering over 30,000 casualties (killed, wounded, missing, including about 300 POWs). The highest casualties were suffered in 1985, a year by which there were a total of about 750 aircraft and helicopter losses, mostly on the ground. Most of the airbases continue to come under Mujahideen attack off and on. At times in 1985, Kabul was described as a town under siege at night. The population of Kabul has swelled to 2 million as a result of refugees from other parts of Afghanistan. As a result of the policy of migratory genocide about one million Afghans have been killed and about 5 million rendered refugees inside and outside the country out of a population of 15 million. Some 3.1 million refugees in Pakistan are housed in about 380 'tentage villages' costing Pakistan and friendly countries 1.2 million dollars a day; Pakistan alone bears 48% of the total expenditure. About 30 international agencies distribute aid and medical care on both sides of Pakistan-Afghan borders.

On the Mujahideen front the conflict is likely to continue as long as the five essentials of Jihad are met—i.e. ideology, leadership, logistics, bases, and intelligence. Over the years as the Soviet Forces have increased in strength and ruthlessness, the Mujahideen inside the country have countered with better training, organisation, leadership and morale. But more sophistication remains to be matched to the great sacrifices being made in lives, material and human suffering. Logistics, medical care, command, control, communications and intelligence functions require upgrading and streamlining. Meanwhile, Pakistan, Iran, and the peace and freedom loving world continues its efforts for a political settlement in keeping with the United Nation's mandate.

Details of Soviet-Karmal forces' violations of Pakistan's international borders are on page 47.

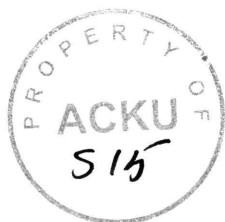
AIR VIOLATIONS				GROUND VIOLATIONS		
Year	Total Violations	Killed	Wounded	Total Violations	Killed	Wounded
1978	19	—	1	3	—	—
1979	128	—	12	15	—	—
1980	179	3	9	18	—	—
1981	98	7	23	17	—	—
1982	60	—	2	21	—	—
1983	89	4	5	38	—	7
1984	88	111	96	19	39	24
1985	251	27	73	31	24	18
Total:	912	152	221	162	63	49

Source: Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, publication 1985.

TABLE — II

**THE AFGHAN CONFLICT IN 1984 AND 1985:
MUJAHIDEEN CLAIMS**

	Estimated		%
	1984	1985	Change
1. CASUALTIES (<i>Killed only</i>)			
Soviet	2478	3417	+37.89
Karmal	3286	4054	+23.75
Soviet-Karmal (Speculative)	11877	15449	+30.07
Mujahideen	3205	4704	+46.77
Afghan Civilian	82411	10627	—87.10
'Counter revolution' (<i>Radio Kabul</i>)	24267	7166	—70.39
2. INCIDENTS			
Total Incidents	2253	2543	+13.18
In the Provincial Capital	—	378	—
In Vicinity of Provincial Capital	—	169	—
Mujahideen Mobile Targets	583	725	+27.35
Mujahideen Immobile Targets	692	1002	+44.79
Soviet-Karmal Ground and Air Operations	603	821	+36.15
'Security Operations' (<i>Radio Kabul</i>)	603	487	—19.24
Returnees	23751	15194	—36.03
Defections	5488	3016	—45.04
Surrendered/Captured	4100	1393	—66.02
3. AIR FORCE LOSSES			
Aircraft Destroyed	84	106	+26.19
Aircraft Destroyed/Damaged	49	33	—32.65
Helicopters Destroyed	116	166	+43.10
Helicopters Destroyed/Damaged	25	55	+140.00
4. ARMY LOSSES			
Tanks/APCs	1449	2674	+84.54
HMVs	372	1274	+242.47
Military Vehicles	263	395	+50.19
Jeeps	277	50	—81.95
Oil Tankers	120	240	+100.00



SOVIET & KARMAL FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN

AIR FORCES

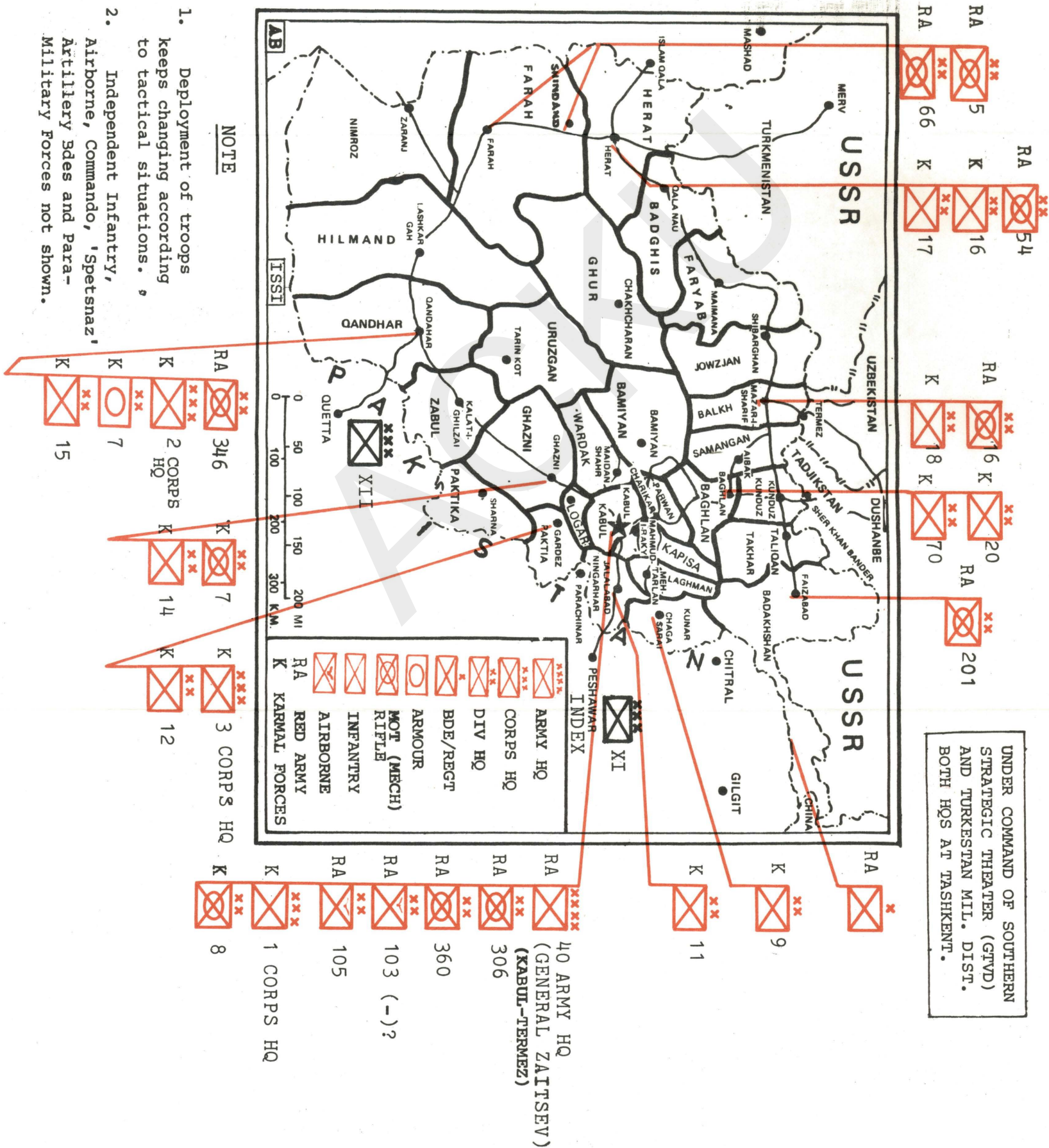
KARMAL'S

7,000 (incl AD Comd); perhaps 150 combat ac, some 30 armed hel.
Lt bdrs: 3 sqns with some 20 Il-28.
FGA: 10 sqns: 4 with some 50 MiG-17, 3 with 40 MiG-21 Fishbed, 2 with 25 Su-7B Fitter A, 1 with 12 Su-17 Fitter C.
*OCU: 1: MiG-15UTI/-17/-19/-21/-23U, Il-18U.
Attack hel: 2 sqns: some 30 Mi-24 (10 more non-operational, more reported being delivered.
Tpt: ac: 3 sqns: 1 VIP with 1 Il-18D, 12 An-14 Clod; 2 with some 10 An-2, 15 An-26, An-30;
hel: 1 regt (3 sqns) with some 12 Mi-4, up to 30 Mi-8.
Flying school: Yak-18, L-39C.
AD: 1 div: 2 SAM bdes (each 3 bns) with 120 SA-2, 115 SA-3; 1 AA bde (2 bns) with 37mm, 85mm, 100mm guns; 1 radar bde (3bns).
* Operational conversion unit(s)

SOVIET

1 Air Army (HQ: Kabul (Bagram)):
combat: 257 ac, 245 hel.
FGA: 4 regts: 80 MiG-21, 40 MiG-23, 80 Su-17, 30 Su-25 Frogfoot.
Recce: 2 bns: 15 MiG-21 Fishbed R, 12 MiG-25.
Hel: 4 regts: some indep bns, 140 Mi-24 attack, 105 Mi-8, 40 Mi-6, 40 Mi-2.
Tpt: incl An-22 Cock, VTA and Aeroflot ac from USSR in spt.

(Source: The Military Balance 1985-86)



SOVIET FORCES IN WAKHAN

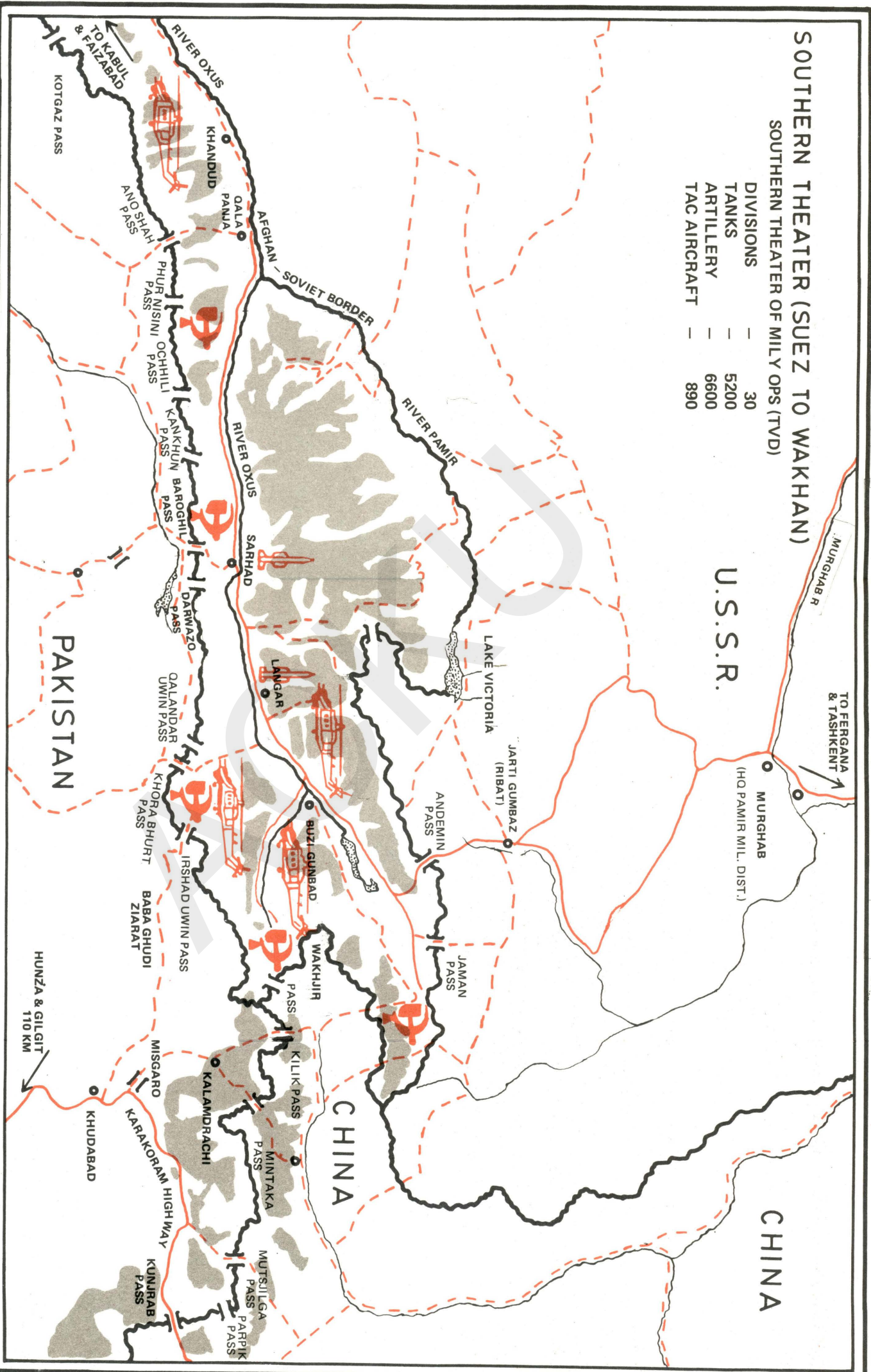
MAP - C

SOUTHERN THEATER (SUEZ TO WAKHAN)

SOUTHERN THEATER OF MILY OPS (TVI)

DIVISIONS	30
TANKS	5200
ARTILLERY	6600
TAC AIRCRAFT	890

U.S.S.R.



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